



# The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1897.

## Notes of the Month.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, on January 14, the following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. Willoughby Aston Littleddale, 23, Rosary Gardens, South Kensington; Mr. William Walter Watts, 14, Fulham Park Gardens, S.W.; Mr. James Murray Mackinlay, M.A., 4, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow; Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart, M.P., 12, Kensington Palace Gardens; Mr. D'Arcy Power, M.A., 26, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.; Mr. George Lord Beeforth, The Belvedere, Scarborough; and the Rev. Frederick Charles Hipkins, M.A., The Priory, Repton.

Just as the *Antiquary* is going to press, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, heedless of all requests, and deaf to all entreaties, have begun the destruction of the west front of their church, which for more than six centuries has been one of the chief glories of the country. This, too, by a bare majority of votes, and in spite of assurances from most competent authorities that there was no need for such vandalism. There can be but one reply to such a monstrous defiance of public opinion, and that is, the disestablishment of the dean and chapter. It is intolerable that our great cathedral churches should be left any longer at the mercy, and in the uncontrolled possession, of any three clergymen, whose main object seems to have been at Peterborough to stand on their dignity. We are sorry for the change which will now have to be made, and we are sorry for it, too, because other deans and chapters (who do

understand the treasures entrusted to their care, and who show that they know how to treat them properly) will have to suffer for the sins of the three clergymen who form a majority of the Peterborough chapter.

We say it with deep regret, but there has been a great deal of unworthy shuffling and deception in this Peterborough business on the part of clergymen, who, as individuals, would shrink with horror from telling a lie. In their corporate capacity they have not hesitated to throw dust in the eyes of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries and the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute by their equivocating replies to those societies; while at a later period they have endeavoured to put the public off its guard by repeated statements that there has been no proposal to pull down any but the north-west gable, although they knew perfectly well that both Mr. Pearson and Sir A. Blomfield had made such proposals, which are actually in print. We confess we cannot understand all this, but it only shows how easily well-meaning men may allow their higher sense of right and wrong to become warped and distorted, when they find themselves cornered in an inconvenient manner.

The evidently inspired notice in the newspapers, that the demolition of the north gable had been begun, concluded in some papers with the statement that "it was found that the stones were perished to a greater extent than had been expected." This significant announcement will prepare antiquaries for what has all along been contended by the opponents of the rebuilding: (1) that it was impossible to replace the gable "stone for stone," because only a small percentage would be considered fit to be set up again; and (2) that, when once demolition was begun, little "discoveries," like that quoted above, would be made from time to time, until finally the whole front would come down and be replaced by a new one.

On their own showing, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough are unfit persons to have charge of the cathedral. They, and they alone, have allowed the west front to fall



THE WEST FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF PETERBOROUGH  
*(Now in course of demolition).*

into a state of insecurity, while they have been spending thousands of pounds on a number of trumpery and disfiguring fittings inside. The hideous baldachin, for instance, which is such an eyesore over the high altar, must have cost a very large sum. Instead of squandering money on such things, and begging other persons to help them in doing this, they ought to have made their church safe and sound first. They have no doubt done what they conscientiously believed to be the best they could for the church which has been handed down to them to minister in, but by the very things which they have done, and more especially by the things which they have left undone, and now, last of all, by this crowning act of vandalism, they have plainly shown that they are incompetent to be allowed to remain in possession of the church they have in their ignorance so grievously misused.

In December last we gave a small picture of the west front, in order to show the extent of the demolition proposed or threatened. That picture served its purpose well enough, but it was too small to show the exquisite beauty of the work which is now being pulled down. We have therefore decided to give a larger picture, copied by the Meisenbach process from a photograph taken some fifteen years ago, which shows the late west front much better, and gives a clearer indication of its exquisite details.

An important discovery is announced from India, of which more is sure to be heard soon, and the significance of which it is not easy to estimate. The Indian Government, it seems, recently applied to the Nepal Durbar for authority for an officer of the Archaeological Survey to examine certain Buddhistic ruins in the Nepal Terai, or low-lying land at the foot of the Nepal Hills. The Durbar deputed an official to meet the officer appointed for the work, and it happened that at the place of meeting there stood one of the Emperor Asoka's pillars or monoliths, which are among the most memorable antiquities of India. Upon examining the pillar, an inscription was deciphered, which read that, after having been anointed twenty years (B.C. 239), the Emperor had come to the

garden of Lumbini, worshipped and erected this column on the very spot where the Lord Buddha was born, in order to commemorate this happy event for future generations. About eighteen miles north-west of this column lie vast ruins extending over an area of about five miles by seven, which are the remains of the ancient city of Kapilavastu, the capital of Suddodana, the father of Buddha. The locality is described as being jungle-covered, dreary, and desolate, recalling the account given of it by the Chinese travellers, Fa-Hian and Hiuen Tsiang, in the fourth and sixth centuries. The Nepal Durbar propose, it is said, to undertake a thorough exploration of these ruins.

A remarkable announcement recently made by Mr. W. J. Lewis Abbott is published in the January number of *Natural Science*. The discovery, if it be eventually confirmed, tends to throw back the antiquity of man in our island to a far earlier date than has hitherto been supposed—in fact, long before the great Glacial period of geologists. At a recent meeting of the Geological Society, Mr. Abbott had some remarkable exhibits, on which our contemporary comments as follows: "The honours of this geological *soirée* went to Mr. W. J. Lewis Abbott, some of whose exhibits were indeed remarkable. From the Ightham Fissure alone he has increased Prestwich's list of thirty-seven British cave and fissure vertebrates to about ninety, all of which were shown, and among them one of the most interesting was *Canis lagopus*, the arctic fox. From the Hastings kitchen midden he has secured a large assemblage of diminutive implements, supposed for the most part to be fish-hooks, and to have been used by a peaceful race that in many parts of Europe were settled on the seashore, often in proximity to more warlike tribes. Concerning the customs of this race much information has been accumulated, and we hope in a forthcoming number to publish a paper by Mr. Abbott, with illustrations of the extraordinary relics that he has found. He also had some remarkable specimens of stone-working, discovered on the supposed sites of ruined cities of India. Their strangeness consisted in the fact that the stone had been chipped into

almost perfect cubes and globes, a feat which the modern imitators of the stone-workers, including Mr. Abbott himself, are quite unable to perform; many of these specimens, too, were delicately ornamented, presumably by the burning of an alkali into patterns incised upon them. But the interest of all these specimens was completely cast into the shade by some rough-looking stones lying on the table. These were flints, which certainly bore a striking resemblance to the work of man, which we believe the most critical expert would say probably were the work of man, and which had been obtained by Mr. Abbott's own hands, in the presence of a witness, from the Cromer Forest Bed at Runton, where they were found sticking in the iron pan, portions of which were still attached to them. One of them showed an undoubted bulb of percussion. We shall publish next month an illustrated account of these specimens, which are among the most interesting evidences of human antiquity that have been turned up for many a long year. The Forest Bed, we may remind those of our readers who are not geologists, lies, according to Prestwich, at the base of the Pleistocene or Quaternary system, but is now usually regarded as forming the top of the Pliocene series; it contains remains of the cave-bear, of the rhinoceros, of the hippopotamus, various species of elephant, deer, and other species of mammals, both living and extinct. In this country, at all events, no one has ever professed to find the remains of man at so low a horizon, although the opinion has before now been hazarded that if they occurred at this horizon at all, they would be found at the place where Mr. Abbott has actually discovered them." Antiquaries will await the true meaning of Mr. Abbott's discoveries with much interest.



A local correspondent, writing about the "curious revelation . . . the shores of the Solway Firth," mentioned in our Notes of the Month for January last, says such revelations are not uncommon in that neighbourhood. One such was seen about the year 1884 by the late Dr. Leitch, of Silloth, and Mr. J. G. Goodchild, F.G.S., a little to the north of Silloth, and is recorded by Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S., in the *Transactions of*

*the Cumberland and Westmorland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science*, No. IX., p. 213. Mr. Holmes writes:

"The low foreshore consists of tough boulder clay. Above is a belt of fine clay covered in its turn by blown sand, which is being cut back at a faster rate than the tougher clay below. The most interesting point about this section was the fact . . . that the surface of the fine clay had been regularly drained, and that it exhibited the most unmistakable evidences of the action of the plough, the furrows remaining perfectly distinct. In short, the remains of a ploughed field covered up by blown sand were exposed to view."

Our correspondent saw a similar revelation made, some years prior to 1884, when the foundations of Silloth Church were dug. These sand-buried ploughed fields have nothing to do with the site of the destroyed Edwardian town of Skinburness, which is probably still under water, but may be part of the "overblown sands" mentioned in a survey of Holm Cultram *tempore* Queen Elizabeth, as destroyed by blown sand. Such catastrophes were not uncommon along the Solway. The site of the chapel of the Grune at Skinburness is well known, and some antiquaries once started to excavate it, but were soon forced to desist by coming upon corpses. Inquiry afterwards showed that the economical overseers of the parish, until within this century, used to bury bodies cast up by the sea here to save the expense of carting them six miles to Holm Cultram.



The positions of the Roman burial-grounds at Carlisle are well known. The chief of them lies right and left of Botchergate, a street on or about the line of the Roman road to the south from Luguvallium, and extends from the well-known central railway station as far as Harraby Bridge over the Petterill, a distance of about a mile. The discovery of many interments in this cemetery is on record, and many more must have been found and escaped record. Another was discovered in the last week of last year—a plain urn of red clay, without any ornamentation, having a *minimum* diameter of a little less than 3 inches at its base, and a *maximum* of 7 inches at a height of 5 inches above that base. The upper part of the urn is broken away and lost, but the lid had fallen into the urn, and is the round base of another urn, 3 inches in diameter. In ad-



dition to this lid, the urn contained the cremated bones of a child from four to six years of age, and a small carving in bone, 2 inches long, the upper half of a grotesque figure of a man in an enormous head-dress, not unlike that worn by our highland regiments at the present day. It is flat at the back, now somewhat warped by fire, and so must have been intended to be attached by glue or cement to some object or other—perhaps a knife-handle. It has been burnt, and the obvious suggestion is that it was part of some favourite toy or property of the deceased child, and was cremated along with its owner. So far as can be ascertained, the urn was not protected by any cist, either of stone or wood, but was just inserted in a hole in the ground; no inscribed stone was found. The child was probably of poor parentage; the Romano-Britons of wealth, whose ashes occupy glass vessels, stone cists, or massive coffins of oak, and whose names are recorded in memorial slabs, lie more to the south. By the kindness of the contractor, the urn, with its contents, has been presented to the public museum in Tullie House.

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Chancellor Ferguson has become the possessor of a veritable curiosity—a bishop's official wig—and of all places in the world it has come to him from Wales. The last bishop of Carlisle who wore a wig of this kind was Bishop Percy, and this peruke was his. Bishop Percy held the see from 1827 to 1856, and when he wore this wig last it would not be easy to say. We may take it for granted, however, that it was during the earlier part of his tenure of office. The wig is of short curly hair of brown colour, mixed with a little gray. In shape it is quite plain. It comes forward a little over the forehead, then sweeps down in a graceful curve to the ear, and it is short at the back of the head, fitting close in to the nape of the neck. Upon the top there is a triangular thin place for ventilation, over which the curls do not extend, but a wisp of hair has been adroitly used to conceal the opening. It is lined with silk, which was originally white, but has now a dirty-yellow faded look. Upon the lining is printed the name of the maker, Ravenscroft, "Bishop's Wig-Maker," who for so many years has been famous for

his wigs; and sewn inside is a label, after the customary fashion, bearing the inscription, "The Lord Bishop of Carlisle." This would be put in by the maker before the wig was sent home in its mahogany box. But how did the wig get into Wales? In the most simple manner possible. From 1832 to 1856 there was a traveller at Mr. Charles Thurnam's, in English Street, Carlisle, named Railton Potter, who had a brother-in-law named Richard Coulthard, who was carpenter at Rose Castle. Potter would no doubt go over to Rose Castle occasionally to visit his brother-in-law, and Bishop Percy's wig was given to him by some connection of the bishop's after the bishop had no further use for it. From Railton Potter the wig descended to his son, Armstrong Potter, who resides near Wrexham, and from him Chancellor Ferguson has lately bought it, and placed it among his curios at his residence in Lowther Street. There it sits on a barber's wig-block, an interesting relic of a bygone time. Perhaps some day it will gravitate to Tullie House, where there is a fine collection of portraits of bishops of Carlisle.

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Among the recent additions to Tullie House is the "Sheriff's ring," which the late Mr. William Farish, of Chester, by his will, bequeathed to that institution. But what is a "Sheriff's ring"? it may be asked. It is, we believe, a speciality at Chester. Some time in the seventeenth century, a certain Owen Jones left money to the Mayor and Corporation of Chester for charitable purposes. For their trouble in distributing the money, the Mayor was to have 40s., and the Sheriff 30s., to buy rings with. In the course of time, the Charity Commissioners became administrators of the fund, and after that there were no more rings for either mayors or sheriffs provided out of the trust. A practice grew up, however, of presenting rings to the sheriffs by private subscription, and the one which Mr. Farish left to Tullie House is probably that which his friends presented to him in the year 1869, when he filled the office. It is a handsome gold ring, with some arms, at present unidentified, engraved on the bezel. It is interesting as a curio; but still more so from the fact that it was the mark of a high honour conferred upon a native of Carlisle who

rose from a weaver-lad to a position of high civic distinction in the city of his adoption.



The old Clergy House at Alfriston, Sussex, is now in the hands of the National Trust, and since the beginning of October the work of repairing it has been carried on under the supervision of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The architect, desirous of maintaining the appearance, and, where possible, even the material of the outer walls, built as they are of oak beams filled in with clay pugging, has strengthened them from behind. On the roof of the lean-to at the back the old tiles have been relaid. The walls of the rooms at the end of the main hall were carried apart by the weight of the thatch, but have now been drawn together and made secure. The Trust has already expended £155, but about £200 more is needed, and it is hoped that the funds may be speedily forthcoming to continue the work. Subscriptions may be sent to Miss Octavia Hill, 190, Marylebone Road, or to the treasurer of the National Trust, 1, Great College Street, Westminster. It would be a thousand pities if, for lack of £200, this remarkable relic of the pre-Reformation times were to perish. There is, we may add, another pre-Reformation clergy house in the adjoining village of Alciston, which seems to have escaped notice.

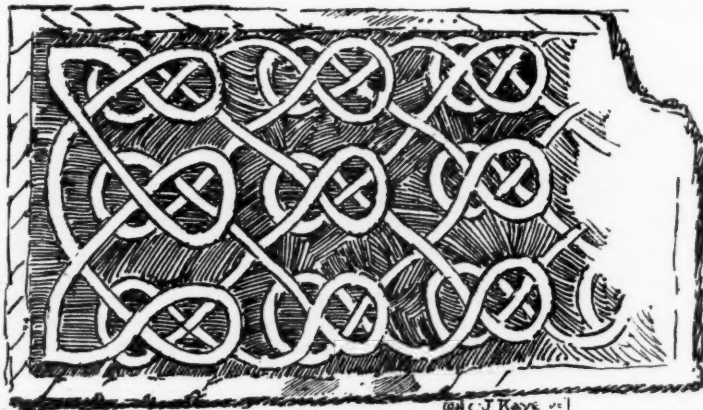


In the parish of Mixbury (which is situated in a triangular corner of the county of

Oxford, about two miles from Brackley in Northamptonshire, and about five from the town of Buckingham) there is a notable earthwork, known as "Beaumont Castle," from a mediæval house which was built upon it. There is, however, reason for thinking that this extensive earthwork is of much earlier origin, and a proposal is now being made to have it excavated and explored. The late Mr. Blomfield, in the notice of Mixbury which appeared in his unfinished work on the "Deanery of Bicester," went out of his way to discover an unusual signification for the second half of the name "Mixbury." Place-names are proverbially treacherous, but with the existing evidence of an extensive earthwork, it seems scarcely necessary to invent a far-fetched meaning for the name of the village. We hope that it will be found possible to carry out the projected scheme for exploring this curious and hitherto neglected earthwork.



Mr. W. J. Kaye has kindly sent us a sketch, from which the accompanying illustration has been made, of a stone bearing a number of knots in relief which he came upon in the pavement in the western doorway (the only entrance) of Commeringham Church, near Stow, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Kaye writes: "The stone measures about 5½ feet by 3 feet. I am informed that during the recent restoration of the church it was taken up and examined, with the result that no other work was found on its remaining sides.



CARVED STONE AT COMMERINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Surely the entrance doorway is not the right place for it, and steps ought to be taken to secure its removal at any rate to some spot where it will not be utilized as a *scraper* by those who form the congregation there." It will be recognised from the illustration that the interlaced pattern of knot work is of a somewhat uncommon type. The stone ought most certainly to be moved to a position out of harm's way.

For some time past workmen have been engaged in making excavations at Belfield House, at Musselburgh, close to the railway station, and from time to time they have unearthed articles of interest. The most important find lately has been that of several stone coffins, which up to the present time number six. They are of different sizes, ranging from about 5 feet in length by 2½ feet in breadth, to 14 inches in length and 7 inches in breadth. All the coffins are in a good state of preservation. The sides and lids measure about 3 inches in thickness, and appear to be wrought of a species of slate. The discovery of the coffins is all the more enhanced by the fact that they contained human remains. Some of the skeletons have been removed, we are told, "by an eminent antiquarian authority," who has visited the spot, while the remainder have been reinterred in a piece of ground in close proximity to where they were originally found. Most of the coffins were found at a distance of about 6 feet from the surface. It is surmised that the spot has been a Roman cemetery. Besides the coffins other skeletons have been dug out. These are also in a good state of preservation, and some are the remains of animals as well as human beings. A flint arrow has also been found. As the excavations have not yet been completed, it is expected that other articles will be revealed. This account leaves much to be desired, but we have no doubt that the members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland will investigate the matter thoroughly and promptly, and that we shall hear more of the matter shortly.

Mr. Edmund Wilson, F.S.A., has recently purchased, through Messrs. Hepper and Son, the well-known firm of Leeds auctioneers, the original portrait of Thomas Gent, the

York printer, painted by Nathan Drake, the mezzotint copy of which is familiar to all antiquaries and bibliographers in the north of England. The price was originally £50, but this was reduced to £20, and in order to secure the picture Mr. Wilson bought it himself. He now proposes that the £20 should be raised by subscriptions of £1 each from members of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. The auctioneers have offered their commission as a subscription to the fund, and Mr. Wilson has had one or two promises. In asking for subscriptions of £1 each, he proposes that if, in response to this appeal, more is received than the requisite money, the balance should be applied in the purchase of some other pictures or engravings to hang upon the walls of the new rooms which the Society has recently acquired. The idea is an excellent one, and the painting of Thomas Gent will make a good beginning.

With reference to the regret expressed in the last number of the *Antiquary* in the review of Miss Phipson's work, "Choir Stalls and their Carving," that the dated stall-work at Ripon was not included, Mr. John Whitham, the chapter clerk of Ripon, writes to draw our attention to the fact that a local artist at Ripon (Mr. G. W. Hammond, photographer), has taken exceptional trouble to obtain clear and successful photographs of the misericords at Ripon. Mr. Whitham has very kindly sent us six of the prints, which are excellent, and give an admirable idea of the details of the work. Mr. Whitham adds that Mr. Hammond is publishing them, with other photographs of the cathedral, in an album, at three guineas the set of sixty. The plates may, however, be obtained separately (mounted or unmounted) at 2s. each. We are very glad to have the opportunity of drawing the attention of antiquaries to this useful piece of work on which Mr. Hammond is engaged, and we trust that he will receive cordial support in it. Too often all that local photographers think of is getting pretty pictures of the objects of interest in their district. In the present instance Mr. Hammond is really doing valuable archaeological survey work, which deserves to meet with such encouragement that others may be tempted to follow suit.

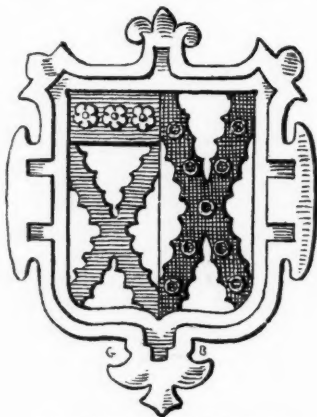
## Ramblings of an Antiquary.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

### HARDWICK HALL.—II.

**B**Y the kind permission of its liberal and noble owners, we have had several opportunities of making sketches at Hardwick, and we hope those to be here introduced will be found to have a special interest.

The history of Hardwick Hall and its inhabitants may be read in the heraldry which adorns the walls of its many apartments; few old mansions are so rich in this kind of picture writing. The clever and accomplished lady who called this proud mansion into being, took great care to hand down the history of herself and her descendants by these numerous heraldic achievements. We will take now one of the earliest of these. They are the arms of John Hardwick, who died at the "Old Hall" in 1528, and Elizabeth Leake, of Hasland, co. Derby. They were father and mother of Elizabeth, "the builder."



HARDWICK, IMPALING LEAKE.

So we have here Hardwick, impaling Leake, ar., a saltier engrailed az.; on a chief az., three cinquefoils ar. impaling, az., a saltier sa., charged with nine annulets or. These were taken from the overmantel in the room called "Mary Queen of Scot's Bedroom." Next, we have the arms of Leake

from the stained-glass in the neighbouring church of Sutton-Scarsdale. This estate came into the family of Leake in the fourteenth century by the marriage of John Leake, of Hasland, with the heiress of the Greys, Alice de Grey. The Leakes were

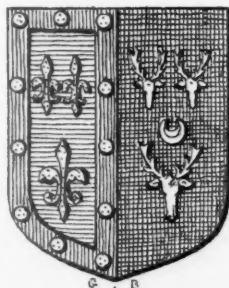


ARMS OF LEAKE.

created Earls of Scarsdale by Charles I. in 1636. The stained-glass window, of which these arms are a fragment, was put in by John Leake, who died in 1505. The above John Hardwick left six children: 1. John, who was living in 1561; he married three times, but left no children; 2. Jane; 3. Elizabeth, better known as "Bess of Hardwick"; 4. Mary; 5. Alice; and 6. Dorothy, who died in infancy. After the death of her only brother John, Elizabeth, as co-heiress, came into possession of the Hardwick estate. Elizabeth married four husbands: First, Robert Barley, of Barlow, co. Derby; his arms were: ar., three bars wavy, sa., a chief per pale, ermine and gu. A portrait in the picture gallery is pointed out as of him. Fuller says she was fourteen when she was married to him; but if she was born in 1520, as is said, she could only have been twelve, because Robert died February 2, 1532, 24 Henry VIII. She must have been born two or three years earlier. If we say 1518, Robert must have died in the same year they were married, which was most likely the case. Secondly, she then became the third wife of Sir William Candish, or Cavendish, a Suffolk gentleman. There are two portraits of him in the picture gallery, aged forty-two and forty-four. They were married at Bradgate



Park, Lord Dorset's place in Leicestershire, at two o'clock on the morning of August 20, in the first year of Edward VI., 1547. Sir William's first wife was Margaret Bostock, by whom he had four daughters, and his second was Elizabeth Conynsby, by whom he had two daughters. There were six children by his third wife: 1. Henry, who died at Tutbury Priory, October 12, 1616. He married Grace, third daughter of George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, and left no children. 2. William, born December 27, 1551, who inherited Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes; he was created Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, and elevated to the peerage by Charles I. 1605; and after the decease of his elder brother, Earl of Devonshire, 1618, he married (1) Anne, daughter and co-heir of Henry Kighley, of Kighley, co. York. She died in February, 1598, and there is a monument to her memory in Ault-Hucknall Church. By this marriage there was (1) a son, William, who succeeded his father, and it was he who erected the above monument to his mother in 1627. (2) A daughter, Francis, who became the wife of William, first Lord Maynard. The Earl married (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Boughton, of Causton, co. Warwick, and widow of Sir Richard Wortley, Knight of Wortley, by whom there was one son, John. 3. Charles, who purchased the fee of Bolsover Castle, co. Derby, in 1613, and rebuilt it. His first wife was Margaret,



LENNOX IMPALING CAVENDISH.

daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Kitton, of Hengrave, co. Norfolk, by whom he had no children. Second, Catharine, Baroness Ogle, daughter and co-heir of Cuthbert, Lord  
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Ogle. He was succeeded by his son, Sir William, created Knight of the Bath at the age of fifteen; Baron Ogle 1620, and Marquis; and first Duke of Newcastle in



CYPHER OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH CAVENDISH.

1665. He was called "The Loyal Duke." He entertained Charles I. at Bolsover in 1633, at an expense of £4,000. The Dukes of Portland descended from this branch. 4. Francis, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint, of Holm Pierpoint, co. Nottingham. He was ancestor to the Duke of Kingston. 5. Elizabeth, married to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox, younger brother to Henry, Lord Darnley, who was father of James I. It is said that "Unknown to her husband, the Countess had married her favourite daughter, Elizabeth, to Lord Lennox, younger brother of the murdered Darnley, and consequently in the same degree of relationship to the Crown. The Queen, in her consternation, ordered the old Countess to the Tower, from which she was afterwards released, only to meet with another grief. The young Lady Lennox, while yet in all her bridal bloom, died in her mother's arms, and left an infant daughter, Arabella Stuart." The arms of Lennox here given, az., three fleurs-de-lis, or, within a bordure, gu., charged with eleven bezants, impaling Cavendish with a crescent for difference, are taken from the overmantel in the Green Bedroom, as was also the cypher W. E. C. These are initials of William and Elizabeth Cavendish, her father and mother. There is an interesting portrait of Arabella when a child, with a doll in her hand, in the drawing-room.

The late Rev. H. Cottingham, in a paper—from which the above is also quoted—read before the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, 1882, said: "There is no evidence that Lady Shrewsbury indulged in any ambitious schemes for this favourite grandchild"—her



dear jewel, *Arbell*, as she termed her; on the contrary, she kept her in seclusion at Hardwick lest the Queen should rob her of her treasure. "In spite of this seclusion, however, the Lady Arabella was sought out by a numerous band of suitors, and finally a treaty of marriage was discovered in February, 1609 (7 James I.) between her and William Seymour, second son of Lord Beauchamp, her grandmother being then deceased about two years. They were summoned before the Privy Council, and severely censured; but they contrived to be married in the following July. They were arrested, and Seymour was imprisoned in the Tower, for 'his contempt in marrying a lady of the royal family without the King's leave,' and lady Arabella at the house of Sir Thomas Parry, at Lambeth. But they contrived to correspond. This was also discovered, and the lady was put into the care of the Bishop of Durham. They both escaped, but were again captured, and the end of it was that the unhappy lady was imprisoned in the Tower four years; she lost her reason, and there she died. Who would have anticipated so sad a fate on looking on that picture of the child Arabella with her doll?"

6. Mary, she married Gilbert, who succeeded his father as seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. There were three daughters of this marriage: 1. Mary, who became wife of Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; 2. Elizabeth, married to Grey, Earl of Kent; and 3. Alethia, to Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. Gilbert sold Bolsover Castle to his brother-in-law, Sir Charles, 11 James I., and the deed was enrolled in Chancery on August 20 of that year, 1613. The castle was then a ruin; he rebuilt it, and he died there on April 4, 1617, two years after its completion. This would be the castle we now see, built on the old Norman foundations; but the newest part, now a ruin, was completed, or entirely built, by his brother William, to whom reference has already been made. This new part was destroyed in the time of Cromwell, having been taken by one of his generals in August, 1644.

We now return to the head of this illustrious family, Sir William Cavendish. It has been repeatedly stated, both by Burke and nearly every writer on the county of Derby, that Sir

William was gentleman usher to Cardinal Wolsey, and that the Cardinal slept one night at Hardwick, after his arrest; but it was not at the Hardwick where Sir William lived, but at Kirkeby-in-Hardwick, Notts, another estate belonging to the family, and which we find was sold to a Mr. Newton.—We gather this from an abstract of the Marquis of Newcastle's estates under the Commonwealth, 1660, by Dr. J. C. Cox, in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal*, vol. xiii., p. 169, 1891. It was also said that Sir William was the author of a life of Wolsey; but the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath, in a pamphlet published in 1814, has conclusively proved that it was his elder brother George, of Glemsford, Suffolk, who wrote it. He was usher to Wolsey, and was with him when he died at Leicester, and was present at his burial in St. Mary's Chapel, November 30, 1530.

Sir William began to build a new house at Chatsworth. It had originally belonged to the Leaches; and Alice Hardwick, sister to Lady Cavendish, was married to Francis Leach. They sold it to the Agards; but it was bought back by Sir William, who took down the old place, but left only one new wing finished at his decease on October 25, 1557, 4 Philip and Mary; so it fell to his wife to complete it after his death, which she accomplished, and it was considered a very fine mansion. It was called one of the "seven wonders of the Peak," and is described by Hobbs in a Latin poem. Camden says, "It was spacious and elegant, a quadrangular building with turrets." Nothing of this house now remains. The whole of it was taken down in the reign of James II. by William, the first Duke. This second rebuilding was commenced on April 12, 1687, and the whole was complete soon after 1706. It has been thought that some rooms at Chatsworth still remain in which Mary Queen of Scots lived when there; but we think it is effectually settled to the contrary by the above statement. Articles of furniture there may be, and no doubt there are, which she used, but nothing more, except a brass in the church to the memory of one of her attendants, John Beton, who died in 1570.

After the death of Sir William, Lady

Cavendish became the second wife of Sir William St. Toe, of Tormarton, co. Gloucester, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth. He appears to have been a much older man. A portrait in the picture gallery is pointed out as of him. Her ladyship would be about thirty-eight at that time. The arms of St. Toe were: arg., a bend gu., charged with an annulet or. It was probably during his time that Queen Elizabeth, who professed great regard for her, proposed to visit Hardwick, but this intended visit never took place. Any way, the arms of the Queen adorn the State Room, and the crown of unusual elegance of design we here place was taken from it. The



CROWN FROM THE ARMS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH IN STATE ROOM.

coronet is composed entirely of lilies instead of the usual lily and cross. There is a piece of sculpture in alabaster in the overmantel of the library, which has the repute of being a present from the Queen. It represents Apollo and the Muses, and it bears the royal cypher E. R., gracefully intertwined with cords, in the left hand at the top, and her arms in the right, which appear to certify it.

The mistress of Chatsworth and Hardwick losing her third husband, after remaining a widow a short time, captivated a fourth in the person of George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. His first wife was Gertrude, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. We have already given their marriages, with the children of her second husband.

This fourth marriage appears to have been

anything but a happy one for the Earl, his wife being very much his match. The principal cause of the trouble was the Queen of Scots, who was placed in charge of the Earl, and to whom the Countess fancied he paid more attention than was necessary.

We have said that nothing of the Chatsworth of Mary's time now exists; but we are convinced that many things that were there in her time are now at Hardwick, as will be seen further on. What we are anxious to do now is to ascertain whether the Queen of Scots was ever at Hardwick. We may say certainly not at the "New House"; but she might be at the "Old House," and here we will again quote a passage from a paper by the late Rev. H. Cottingham. On this point he said: "It has been asserted that Mary Stuart never was at Hardwick, and I am not prepared to say that she spent any length of time here; but that she occasionally came on a visit with the Earl and Countess I fully believe, and there is no evidence that I know of to prove the contrary." The Queen was first brought to Wingfield Manor from Tutbury Castle in charge of the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1569. She was at Chatsworth in 1570. During the time she was there Beton, one of her attendants, died and was buried at Edensor, aged thirty-two. In October of the same year she was removed to Sheffield Castle; she was again at Chatsworth in the autumn of 1573, but was removed to Sheffield in November. In 1577 the Countess appears to have been still busy with the building of Chatsworth: this was twenty years after the death of Sir William Cavendish. In that year she wrote the Earl to come and spend the summer with her there, and to bring his charge with him as a matter of course, if he could get permission from Queen Elizabeth; and they did go there, but not until the autumn. Mary Stuart was also at Chatsworth during the year 1578, and again in the summer of 1581. She is said, with every probability, to have visited Buxton four times—1573, 1576, 1580, and 1582 (Lodge). Shortly before 1572 the Earl of Shrewsbury had built a house there, some parts of which still remain in the Old Hall. This ends the record of her association with Chatsworth, as

in the year 1584 the Earl received his discharge from his custodianship, she having been under his care fourteen years. After this she was repeatedly moved about till the end of her journeyings came at Fotheringay, February 8, 1597. We cannot suppose that during the years she was with the Earl and Countess she never visited Hardwick. The "Old House" does not appear to have been forsaken during the building of Chatsworth, which must have been going on all the time the Queen of Scots was there; indeed, it is said to have been entire in the reign of William III.

There is some difficulty in arriving at the date of the building of the "New House." Ford, in *Hist. Chesterfield*, published in 1839, says the house was begun in 1590—the year of the Earl's death—and finished in 1607, four years after the death of Mary Stuart; but the late Rev. H. Cottingham said "the building was commenced about the year 1576—18th Elizabeth—and not finished until after 1607—4th James I." This statement was made in 1881. If this is correct the house was commenced fourteen years before the death of the Earl, 1590, and when Mary had been already six years in his charge. We are inclined to think Ford's dates more nearly correct, because the heraldry on the walls seems to indicate that the Countess built the house during her widowhood. The entrance hall has over the fireplace a large achievement of the Hardwick arms on a *lozenge* shield, with the stags as supporters. There are also several dates on the walls and on tapestry, which will be noticed in the next paper. They may serve in helping towards a solution of this problem.

(To be continued.)



## From London to Edinburgh in 1795.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM MACRITCHIE.  
WITH NOTES BY DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. SCOT.  
(Concluded from p. 15, vol. xxxiii.)

Thursday, 27th August. Wooler, lying in the vicinity of green pastures and high mountains, enjoys a free and healthy air, for the

sake of which, as well as of drinking the goat-whey, many people resort here during the summer, and spend six weeks and sometimes two months. The great severity of last winter killed the great part of the goats, and therefore fewer company are here at present than usual.

For twelve or fifteen miles along the foot of the Cheviot here, the hills are green and beautiful to their tops, feeding the finest fleeced sheep in the world. Their wool sometimes is sold at a guinea a stone-weight. They are much finer wooled than the sheep that feed higher up among the Cheviot mountains, which are mossy and bent\* and heathy towards their summits. The Culley's breed of sheep are used here; small, white faces, and small delicate legs, with thick close fleeces as soft as any cotton. They are of a good size, and their mutton is esteemed very good.

Much corn grows here in the valleys, owing greatly no doubt to the limestone which is burnt hereabout in great quantities. The country in general, however, seems to be particularly calculated for hay and pasturage. Here as well as about Chillingham many small farms are turned into one large farm by a rich man over-bidding all poorer neighbours whenever their leases are out. This is a system much practised in other places as well as in this; and how far it may eventually prove hurtful to a country by depriving it of, what must be the strength and support of any country, its *inhabitants*, is a question. Many parts of the Highlands of Scotland are now greatly depopulated by this plan; though it may be said the inhabitants are better employed in other places, where they are taught habits of useful industry, and so forth.

In Whitsunbank, betwixt Wooler and Chillingham, is held on Whitsunday, yearly, the greatest sheep and cattle fair in this country.

Leave Wooler at eleven A.M., and pass along the east base of the Cheviot, "where erst with hound and horn Earl Percy took his way." On my right hand a fine, flat, rich corn country lying on each side of the river Till, which, descending from the higher

\* That is, full of bogs, and covered chiefly with bent or coarse wild grass.

grounds, here receives a number of small streams from the Cheviot hills. These streams meeting in the vale, take the name of Till, which runs north through a fertile country and falls into the Tweed.

At half-past twelve o'clock, come towards the scene of the Battle of Flodden. Here musing alone, the melancholy remembrance comes over my soul of that day so fatal to Scotland, to her king, and to his nobles! This the mournful scene of *The Flowers of the Forest*—"all faded away"!

The Battle-bush, as it is yet called, is not above half a mile to the left-hand of the road leading from Wooler to Cornhill.

Flodden-hill, where the Scottish army are said to have been posted, is now covered with artificial wood. Honey Laws' hill, where King James the Fourth's men are said to have taken their stand before the engagement, is a little to the westward. On this hill are still to be seen green circular mounds and entrenchments; here is also the King's-chair, as it is still termed, cut out of the rock somewhat in the form of a chair; and here likewise the King's-bason, cut also out of the solid stone, where the King of the Scots is said to have sat and washed himself. But upon the surface of the ground hereabouts few memorials remain, few indeed of that memorable action. The country here all round exhibits at this day a very different and a far more pleasing spectacle. The plough has obliterated the graves of the Scottish and English heroes; and rich grain now waves over the hills where formerly waved the banners of hostile nations, now, thank Heaven! hostile no more.

A peasant here told me he had in his house a cannon-ball, found in his wife's father's time under the furrow of the plough, near the scene of the battle. He told me the bullet weighs about eighteen pound. Many weapons of war were dug up hereabouts at different times.

[Here follow some further statements relating to Flodden, obviously obtained from historical writers. The diary then continues thus:]

After leaving this neighbourhood, pass on till I come to Asky-hall, Askey Esq.\* It

\* Read "Pallinsburn Hall, Askew, Esq." (Pater-son's *Itinerary*).

stands on the north of the public road, on a bold eminence. Below it, in the hollow, is a curious pond or mire, cut into different canals, and abounding with the *Scirpus lacustris*, *Typha latifolia*, and other aquatic plants.

George Culley, so deservedly famed over all Britain, farms a great part of the lands here. I passed through the midst of his farms, and have seen nothing equal to them in Scotland or in England. His hedges are trimmed in the neatest manner; his enclosures are all of a good size, and perfectly regular. His soil is dry and warm and early, and richly manured with lime which abounds in his neighbourhood. His sheep, horses, cows, are all the very best breed of England; and disposed in parks [*i.e.*, meadows or pasture-fields], each sort by themselves. His harvest is already begun; and his crops of oats, barley, vetches, pease, beans, rye, wheat, hay, &c., are most luxuriant. He drills his turnips in general, though he has a few fields in the broad-cast for his sheep. His farms here are well worth going a hundred miles to see.

After leaving his farms at Asky-hill, proceed towards Cornhill, and come in view of the river Tweed, gliding in gentle meander by Wark Castle down to Coldstream-bridge; the Merse, Tweeddale, with the hills about Melrose, &c., in the background, here make a grand and beautiful appearance.

At Cornhill, come in upon my last year's tract. Pass the Tweed at Coldstream-bridge, which here divides the two Kingdoms. Five stately arches bestride the stream, besides a small arch up on the bank on each side to receive the water in the time of a high flood. The bridge of Coldstream somewhat resembles the bridge of Perth in its architecture. A pier of large stones runs across the Tweed, immediately below the bridge, to deaden the current at the foundation of the bridge. This layer of stones produces a rushing of the water that has an agreeable effect on the ear as you pass the bridge.

Arrive at half-past two o'clock P.M. at the Black Bull Inn in Coldstream, and dine in Scotland. The harvest here about eighteen or twenty days later than it was here last year.

From Coldstream have a delightful evening



ride up the north bank of the Tweed all the way to Kelso. No farming can possibly exceed the farming of this country, on both sides of the Tweed. In England it is in general much inferior. The harvest just begun here on both sides of the river, and the crops luxuriant as can be. M<sup>r</sup> Waldie sups with me at the Inn.

*Friday, 28th August. Kelso.* Breakfast with M<sup>r</sup> Waldie, and have an agreeable tête-à-tête with Miss Euphemia Dawson in the forenoon. Dine at M<sup>r</sup> Waldie's, in company with M<sup>r</sup> Dawson, Miss Betty Dawson, Miss Archibald, niece of M<sup>r</sup> Dawson, Miss Thomson, and two young gentlemen. Pass the afternoon very agreeably. Sup at M<sup>r</sup> Waldie's.

*Saturday, 29th August. Kelso.* Breakfast with M<sup>r</sup> Waldie. After breakfast went up to see the new bridge of Teviot, a piece of very neat architecture; three spacious arches; very fine white-coloured stone. Ride out with Captain Jefferies of Mainhouse. Dine at Frogden. Company, M<sup>r</sup> and Miss Dawson, young M<sup>r</sup> William Dawson, M<sup>rs</sup> Douglas, sister of M<sup>r</sup> Dawson, Miss Thomson, and two young Misses Waldie, Christian and Mary.

[At this point the entries become brief and concise; and, while containing little to attract the general reader, they denote a period of keen interest in the diarist's life. That journeys end in lovers' meeting is what every wise man's son is supposed to know; and this journey did not, in that respect, differ from others. For although the traveller was a bachelor of mature years, he had become attracted, only the previous summer it would seem, by the charms of the Miss Euphemia Dawson, whose name here frequently recurs, and their engagement definitely took place on this occasion, to be followed by their marriage in the succeeding year. This lady was one of the numerous family of an agriculturist of considerable note in his day. Of him a full account may be seen in the *Scots Magazine* for 1815 (pp. 420-424); and, in addition to casual notices in agricultural magazines, there are similar references in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* (1836) and in Forsyth's *Beauties of Scotland*. The last-named work contains (vol. ii., pp. 74-77, Edinburgh, 1805) the following statements:

"While the agriculture of this county [Roxburghshire], and the greater part of Scotland, was in the state we have now described; while the cattle were few, and consequently the crops of grain contemptible, the whole face of this county and of its neighbourhood was speedily altered, in consequence of an event which at the time must have appeared of little importance, but which produced the happiest effects to the general agriculture of Scotland. William Dawson, Esq., then a very young man, and the son of a farmer of Roxburghshire, after receiving a liberal education, was sent by his relations into England for the purpose of obtaining a practical knowledge of the most approved English husbandry. He resided four years in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and one year in Essex, labouring with his own hands under respectable farmers, to whose care he had been committed in consequence of recommendations obtained from Scotland to persons of rank, under whom their farms were held. He returned to Roxburghshire in 1753, and immediately introduced the practice of the turnip husbandry, which he sowed in drills. [The *Scots Magazine* account, evidently more accurate, states that Dawson "was born at Harperton, in Berwickshire, of which his father was tenant"; that he began his revolutionary treatment on his father's farm, after his return from England; and that his success in turnip-culture dates from his occupation of the farm of Frogden, Roxburghshire, in 1759.] He was the first Scottish farmer who introduced the cultivation of turnip into the open field. . . . Mr. Dawson's fields soon became more fertile and beautiful than those around him. . . . The hinds who had once been in his service were sure to find employment; his ploughmen were in the utmost request; . . . and Mr. Dawson, independent of his own personal prosperity, had the satisfaction to live to see himself regarded, and hear himself called, the father of the agriculture of at least the south of Scotland."

Omitting, then, those passages which relate to this tender period, we resume the narrative with the traveller's resumption of his journey.]

*Friday, 4th September.* Musing in lonely melancholy mood, I wandered on regardless of my way.

The day was delightful. The country was sweet. Tweed glided on in gentle meanderings on my left.

Pass Smellam tower,\* high seated among rocks. About three o'clock in the afternoon, I found myself among the Ruins of the Abbey of Dryburgh.

\* Smailholm Tower, six miles west-by-north of Kelso. Although it possesses many historical associations (it dates from the early part of the fifteenth century), its greatest interest to modern readers must be its association with Sir Walter Scott. Here it was that, as an infant, he was found lying on the grass, during a thunderstorm, "clapping his hands at each flash, and shouting 'Bonny! bonny!'" And he afterwards made this the scene of his *Eve of St. John*, and again recalled its wild charms in the introduction to *Canto Third of Marmion*.



[Here follows a description of Dryburgh Abbey, which it is unnecessary to quote. The journey is then resumed.]

Wander up the delightful banks of the Tweed. About Old Melrose,\* the windings of the river and its banks are indescribably beautiful.

Pass the river Leader: fine view of Tod's house† above you on your right hand. This whole paradise of a country is one continued scene of classic ground; the scenes of those beautiful simple Scotch pastoral songs, so much and so justly admired by all the world.

A magnificent bridge (Stevens') of three stately arches, the central one a hundred and five feet wide, carries me across the Tweed about two miles below Melrose. The country here begins to be hilly. The Eildon-hills form here grand objects on your left as you go up to Melrose Abbey.

At six in the afternoon arrive at Melrose. Riddle, Esq<sup>r</sup>, has an elegant house on your right as you enter the town. Go immediately to view the finest ruin in Scotland; travellers say one of the finest in the known world.

[As the account of Melrose Abbey which is here given contains nothing specially important, it is omitted.]

*Saturday, 5th September. Melrose.* Leave this place at eleven o'clock A.M. About two miles north-west of Melrose, pass the Tweed along a bridge of two lofty arches. About two miles further on come to the bank of Gala Water at Galashiels (Colonel Scott).‡ Proceed along the banks of this romantic stream till I come to Torwoodlee (Pringle, Esq.). This must be considered as one of the most delightful summer residences that can anywhere be seen, as long as verdant hills, warm woody banks, and winding streams are ranked among the first beauties of nature.

Here leave the straight road to Edinburgh, and take to the left towards Peebles. Ride along a hilly tract for a few miles, then come in again to the pastoral banks of the Tweed,

\* Three miles down the Tweed from the more modern Melrose.

† ? Drygrange House.

‡ This casual reference makes one realize the sudden rise of Galashiels, now a town of over 17,000 inhabitants, and an important centre of "tweed" manufacture since the beginning of this century. In 1795, however, it was a small village of hand-loom weavers, and the diarist thought it sufficient to merely note the name of the laird.

which a little to the south, near Selkirk, receives the Etterick, which last receives the Yarrow that gives immortality to Logan:

"Thy braes were bonny, Yarrow stream," &c.\*

Pass by Askysteel (Colonel Russell),† situated on the west bank of the river. Continue winding up the river towards the north. Pass by an old Castle belonging to Lord Elibank,‡ whence his title. Travel slowly on, the day delightful and sunny. Here Tweed begins to narrow his dale, and the hills rise in bold angles on each side of the river. No reaping here as yet, though the crop looks well, the country is rather late being high among the hills. See some good fields of barley, and oats, and pease, and vetches, along the sides of the river. Come at last to Pirn (Horsburgh), covered with a clump of trees on your left as you approach to Innerleithing, a small village about six miles from Peebles.

Here is a woolen manufactory, driven by the small stream of the Leithing, which here falls into the Tweed. There is a good deal of spinning, weaving, and dying wool here as well as at Galashiels and Melrose. In the neighbourhood of this village there is also a mineral spring (salt), resorted to by company in the summer months. Its virtues were discovered about twelve years ago before the Traquair family left this neighbourhood.§

Traquair lies on the opposite side of the Tweed here, a great deal of fine wood about it. The haughs here are very beautiful and extensive. This, I am told, is the real scene of the old song of "The Bush aboon Traquair,"|| and not that at Dumfries [Troqueer] as some have imagined.

\* From *The Braes of Yarrow*, by John Logan (1748-1788).

† "Ashiesteel. . . . Long a seat of the Russells, of Indian military fame, it was tenanted from 1804 to 1812 by their kinsman, Walter Scott, then Sheriff of Selkirkshire . . . and what is now a passage was both the dining and his writing room, in which were composed the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, the *Lady of the Lake*, and *Marmion*, as well as about a third of *Waverley*." (*Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*; edited by Francis Hindes Groome.)

‡ Alexander Murray, seventh Lord Elibank (1747-1820).

§ This "spaw" is the original of Scott's "St. Ronan's."

|| The beauty of which has been eclipsed in recent years by Professor Campbell Shairp's lovely modern version.

The black grouse have been killed in this neighbourhood, though they are now a very rare bird here. The common grouse are on the hills here. The Tweed is a fine fishing stream here; but the accommodations for strangers are very indifferent indeed—"Tis true, 'tis pity!" &c. The wool is the staple commodity of this country. The sheep here are the hardy black-faced kind. The ground is a good deal in a state of nature in most places. The old leases are out upon the Traquair Estate here, and a considerable rise of rent is expected, perhaps three times higher than the old. Limestone is brought here from twelve miles off, and coal from a still greater distance. The sheep farmers suffered much here by the severity of last winter: in the lambing time many hundreds of the sheep gave way.

Leave Innerleithing at four in the afternoon. The hills are beautiful all round; "they rejoice on every side." The road takes a northerly direction; keeps still along the bank of the river, following its beautiful winding course. Blue slate is dug out of the hills a little to the north of the House of Traquair; but they are soft, and by no means durable. The most valuable blue slate of this country are brought from Stouba [Stobo], about six miles south-by-west of Peebles.

About a mile beyond Innerleithing, pass by Cardronna (Williamson, Esq.). It lies under a green hill with a great collection of stones on its top on the west bank of the Tweed. On the opposite bank is an old ruinous tower, with some apparent monuments of antiquity on the hill on the south side of it. Here farming is beginning to improve: beautiful fields slope gently towards the river. Turnip and potatoes thrive admirably here; and from the nature of the soil for many miles along the banks here, it would appear they cannot be too much encouraged.

Here fall in with a Mid-Lothian farmer, a sensible man, who accompanies me all the way to Peebles.

A few miles above Cardronna, on the same side of the river, lies Kyla [Kaillyie], the Seat of Captain Campbell, one of the first of those numberless beauties that appear on the banks of the Tweed. On the side of the

river opposite to it you pass by Horseburgh\* Castle on your left†; then through one of the most delightful farms possible, Ash-hill [Eshiels] farm, belonging to Hay, Esq., of Hayston, brother-in-law to the present Duchess of Atholl.‡ This is truly a model of a farm. It is composed of a fine sloping bank facing the south, and ending in an extensive plain terminated by the Tweed. The road to Peebles runs through it, betwixt the bank and the plain: on each side of the road the parks [*i.e.*, pastures] are laid out in the most elegant manner, enclosed with fine young thriving hedges. The lime (though the carriage is long) here produces the most sudden and the most astonishing effects, the soil being everywhere dry and admirably fitted for it. The crops are proportionately luxuriant, and the harvest is just at hand.

As a proof of the excellence of the soil in general along the whole bank of this wonderful river, the hawthorn hedges, which in the lower parts of the country are planted *double*, but here *single*, thrive exceedingly, and grow perfectly regular without any breach.

Come to Peebles in the evening about six o'clock. It is a pretty, neat town, the capital of the County, situated on the north bank of the Tweed, and much resembles an English village. Its situation is indeed one of the most romantic that can be conceived.

The general course of the Tweed here is nearly from west to east. It passes under a very old and very narrow bridge of five equal arches. A large sandbank, accumulated immediately above the bridge, has thrown the whole weight of the current under the south-most arch; and unless the river is strongly banked on the south side above, there seems to be a danger of its leaving the bridge altogether.

To a spectator on the central arch of the Bridge, the river Tweed exhibits an appearance truly picturesque. About half a mile

\* The correct spelling is "Horsburgh."

† The diarist appears to have forded the Tweed above Cardronna.

‡ The laird of Hayston in 1795 was James Hay, M.D., who, in 1805, established his claim to the family baronetcy, dormant since 1683. It was his eldest son, however (Mr. John Hay, b. 1755, d. 1830), who was brother-in-law to the then Duchess of Atholl, he and the Duke of Atholl having married sisters, the daughters of James, sixteenth Lord Forbes (*Burke*).

above the bridge the hills seem to entirely close, at Needpath, an old Castle of the Duke of Queensberry. Here the Tweed is seen rising as it were out of the base of the hills in one broad expansive fountain, which, stealing along in a smooth and placid winding towards the bridge, passes under it with a sudden sweep, and then gliding in gentle meanders by Hayston, is seen apparently sinking about two miles to the eastward under Horseburgh Castle, where the mountains again appear to close.

The scenery about Peebles would be by no means untempting to a judicious landscape painter. The view from the bridge down the river is very fine on each side. The view up the river is romantic in the first degree. Here the old Castle of Needpath forms a striking object, finely embosomed in the mountains whence the river seems to issue, which are half-way up covered with venerable old trees of different complexions, which this mischievous Duke is now occupied in cutting down, because he has no heir to leave them to. This man certainly enjoys a taste the most completely depraved of any man's alive. It is needless to remonstrate with him on the barbarity of his conduct; his unhallowed hand must be continually exercised in mangling every plantation he is heir to.\*

Standing about two hundred yards above the Bridge on the south bank of the Tweed, and turning your face to the north, you see to the left hand Needpath in all its glory of scenery, before you the house of Honeyman, Esq., together with [the] Manse, both of them finely raised upon the north bank of the river; a little to the right of this the Ed[d]leston water coming down from the north, and falling into the Tweed at the west end of a peninsular eminence covered with black pines and crowned with the spire of the new church; beyond this, on the right, the town, the bridge, and the river, with the green hills rising beautifully in the background, on the face of which Mr Grant's

house, Smithfield, makes a delightfully conspicuous object.

Peebles is a cleanly little town, composed chiefly of one broad Street. The principal object in the way of building here is the new church, which seems to be rather pressed by a heavy-looking spire raised on its east end. The church, however, is a commodious piece of architecture, built of very good stone quarried in its neighbourhood. It is finely situated on the peninsular eminence above-mentioned, and forms the west boundary of the Broad Street. On the top of this eminence is an excellent bowling-green adjoining the church.

A good deal of carpets are woven here, not for sale, but for gentlemen who employ the weavers for their private purposes. (Hawick is the principal carpet town of the South.) Peebles has also good schools for gentlemen's sons, who are educated here in considerable numbers. They have here fine air and fine room for exercise. It should therefore be encouraged as a proper place for a seminary of learning.

In sauntering along the banks of the Tweed this evening, fall in with an angler who shows me some trouts he had caught a little above the town. It is a broad-shouldered well-formed fish, of a good size and excellent flavour. He had caught some pars, too, the largest I have ever seen. The trouts and eels in the Edleston river here are said to be superior to those of the Tweed.—Sup on pars from the Tweed.

*Sunday, 6th September. Peebles.* Leave this in the morning, and direct my course northward along the east bank of the Edleston water. The crops rich on each side of the narrow vale, and the harvest in some places begun.

Ascending by the side of the Edleston brook, stop frequently and look back towards Peebles and the charming hills on each side of the Tweed. About two miles north of Peebles, the sweet scene vanishes from my sight.

About two miles north of Peebles, pass by Pringlety [*read* "Cringletie"] (Colonel Murray).\* It is beautifully situated on the

\* This Duke of Queensberry, already referred to by the diarist in similar terms (p. 15, vol. xxxiii.), was the notorious "Old Q." His treatment of the Needpath woods drew forth from Wordsworth, who visited the place in 1803, the well-known lines beginning:

"Degenerate Douglas! thou unworthy Lord!"

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\* Of this family came the eminent judge, James Wolfe Murray (1760-1836), who was raised to the bench with the title of Lord Cringletie.

west bank of the Edleston brook, which meanders sweetly through the little vale below. The house is well sheltered with wood, and the hills beyond "lift their green heads to the sky."

About a mile and a half to the north of Pringley, on the same side of the bank, and similarly situated, lies Dairnhall [Darnhall], the Seat of Lord Elibank. A broad avenue of lime-trees leads your eye to the house as you pass along the turnpike road.

After this, mount the higher grounds that separate the county of Peebles from Mid-Lothian. Heavy rain. Come in sight of the whole range of the Pentland hills, and Mid-Lothian lying at their feet. The clouds clear up. On your left hand here have a fine view of The Whim (Lord Chief Baron's),† embosomed in wood, on the south edge of the plain-country below you.

Stop at Howgate, where enter Mid-Lothian. Howgate lies about a mile and a half south-east of Sir John Clark's of Pennycuik. Now Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags appear in sight.

Leave Howgate at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. Come down upon Mid-Lothian, and pass the river Esk between Auchindenny (Captain McKenzie) on my right hand and Greenlaw (Caddel, Esq<sup>r</sup>), on my left. The river here winds among steep woody banks, and the scenery around is exceedingly romantic.

Within four or five miles of the Capital, leave the great turnpike road, and strike across the country to the left towards the foot of the east end of the Pentland hills. Come in view of Mortonhall (Trotter, Esq.). Join the Linton road at the east end of the Pentlands. Here look back upon Lothian. Little harvest here as yet; though the crop in general looks well, and far advanced to maturity.

Here turning your eye east-by-north, you see at the distance of about twenty-four miles in a straight line North Berwick Law rising like a huge pyramid, and flinging from its north side the mighty rock that forms the Bass island. The continent of East Lothian

† James Montgomery of Stanhope, 1721-1803; appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1775, and created a baronet in 1801, on his retirement from the bench.

appears stretching north from this into the shining Firth of Forth, beyond which appears the East Nook of Fife in the verge of the horizon.

Proceed northwards to Peter Plenderleith's farm. Here some fields of barley are cut down.

In descending, just at the point where the road goes off to your right towards Braid Hermitage, you see before you the romantic rocks of Braid, Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, the City of Edinburgh with its Castle, and the fine country extending from the Pentlands to the Forth; in the middle of the scene the broad firth of Forth with its islands; in the background the coast of Fife with the distant high hills of Largo Law, the Lomonds, &c.; all taken together forming a scene which, if not in beauty at least in sublimity, excels perhaps anything of the kind to be seen in the Southern Kingdom.

Approach slow to the Metropolis; the western sun illuminating the whole scene, and happily presaging a fine harvest day to-morrow.



## Gleanings from French Churches.

I.—ST. EUSTACHE, PARIS.

BY SOPHIA BEALE.



THE story of "The Maid and the Magpie" has been told in divers fashions, from the simplicity of the child's picture-book to the elaborateness of the Italian opera; but that it should have been celebrated by a pious foundation is possibly not generally known, and yet such is the fact. In an old manuscript giving a list of foundation masses at St. Eustache, Paris, we come upon one bearing the name of *La Pie Voleuse*, which was said daily at 4 a.m. for the benefit of the poor servant girl who was so unjustly accused of spoon-stealing.

The founder of the chapel in which this mass was said was one Jehan Brice, a merchant of Paris, who dedicated it to his patrons, St. Brice, St. Jean, and St. Guillaume;



but he seems to have died before it was completed, as the sumptuous decorations were carried out in 1546 by his widow, Guillemette de l'Arche, a name which is also attributed to the magpie's victim. Here is possibly some confusion, for it is not probable that two persons as dissimilar as the servant of the tale, and the widow of so important a personage as Jehan Brice, *marchand en gros et bourgeois de Paris*, would bear the same name. Is it not more probable that Madame la Marchande was the original of the story, and that the mass was founded in pious memory of her escape from a false accusation? On the other hand, the naming of the mass after the magpie seems to point to a desire to help the bird; but there is no evidence that animals were accorded souls in the Middle Ages, although we see them playing important parts as the friends of man in many of the pictures by early masters.

A curious story is told of one of the *curés* of St. Eustache, *Nobilis venerabilis D. Magister Joannes Lecoq*, by Bonaventure Déperriers in his *Joyeux Devis*. A certain popular actor, and head of a wandering dramatic company, Jean de l'Espine, nicknamed Pont-Allais,\* was one day collecting his audience by vigorously beating his drum near the church. Within the building the *curé* was preaching; but the rattle of the drum was so loud that he could not be heard by the congregation. Naturally, the preacher became irate, and he left the pulpit, hurrying out to remonstrate with the comedian: "How dare you make that clatter while I am preaching?" "And how dare you preach while I am drumming?" retorted the actor. The

\* This was the name of the stone which formed a sort of foot-bridge, near the church, over a little stream, and took its appellation from the reputed founder of St. Eustache, the citizen Jean Alais, who, in consideration of his help in financial matters, obtained from the king the right to levy a tax of a penny upon every basket of fish sold in the market. For some reason or other remorse overtook this publican, and he founded the original chapel upon the site of St. Eustache, in expiation of his sins, after begging his sovereign to revoke the tax. Unfortunately, the public gained nothing by his repentance, for the privilege was accorded to another citizen with an augmentation of the tax (Gilles Corrozet). Doubtless the comedian gained his nickname from his practice of performing near the little *passerelle*.

*curé*, enraged at this impudent reply, seized the drum, and smashed it; but its owner, with the swiftness of a man of action, collared the priest, and, planting the broken drum upon his head, thrust him back into the church. As to whether the discourse was completed with or without the *coiffure*, history, it is needless to say, retains a dignified silence. Jean Lecoq died in 1568.

St. Eustache was always connected with the denizens of the neighbouring market. One of its *curés*, René Benoist, was, when quite young, the confessor of Marie Stuart, whom he followed to Scotland. After the death of the Queen, he became a member of the League, and by reason of his great influence, was called *Le Roi des Halles*; but, like many another, he went over to the enemy, and became a butt to l'Estoile in the following verses:

*De trois B B B garder se doit on,  
De Bourges, Benoist et Bourbon,  
Bourges croit Dieu piteusement,  
Benoist le prêche finement,  
Mais Dieu nous gard' de la finesse  
Et de Bourbon et de sa messe.*

His enemies called him *Le Diable des Halles*; but he controverted those who refused to receive the royal heretic, and he was sent for by the Duc de Mayenne when Henri made his abjuration of Protestantism.

The market women always took a lively interest in their parish church, sometimes revolting against the rectors nominated by the bishop.\* Upon one occasion *ces Dames* caused a vast commotion during three days, scattering the military who were sent to quell the revolt in all directions; so says tradition. It appears that the late *curé* had desired his nephew to succeed to the living; but the archbishop had nominated another—hence the storm. After three days, *les Dames de la Halle* agreed to send a petition to the Queen, though how Marie Antoinette could help

\* The see of Paris was suffragan to Sens until 1622, when it was erected into an archbishopric with Chartres, Meaux, and Orleans (all detached from Sens), as its suffragan sees. At the present time the archbishop's jurisdiction extends over those sees, and also over the dioceses of Blois and Versailles, both of them modern dioceses, Versailles, indeed, only dating from the Concordat of 1801, Blois from 1697.



matters, it is difficult to see. An envoy was appointed to give an account of the grievance, and he wound up as follows: "Our *curé* who died was so good, *si humain que nous l'avons tous pleuré*. When he was dying, he designated his nephew as his successor, and they want to give us someone else. *Ce n'est pas juste, n'est-ce pas, madame la Reine? Les Marlin, voyez-vous, depuis bien longtemps, sont curés*



ST. EUSTACHE, THE OLD FAÇADE.

*de Saint-Eustache, de père en fils, et les paroissiens n'en souffriront pas d'autre.*" Whether this curious argument appealed to the Queen we know not; she seems to have made an evasive answer. But *ces Dames* determined to have their own way, and to this end placed chains across the streets, and prepared to resist any rector but the nephew. At this juncture the archbishop gave way, and the favourite of *les Dames* was installed, amidst

enthusiastic cries of "*Vive la Reine! Vive l'archevêque!*" Thereupon some wag improved the occasion by placarding the church with this notice: "*Avis. Le curé de Saint-Eustache est à la nomination des Dames de la Halle.*" This Marlin was *curé* when Louis XIV. made his first communion at St. Eustache, which was his parish church when he lived with his mother in the Palais-Royal. St. Eustache was also the parish church of Frances d'Aubigné, the wife of Scarron, and the future Madame de Maintenon, who, in her youth, was as great a *dévote* as in her old age, rising at midnight in order to be present at matins, which took place at 2 a.m. At that period she was in receipt of alms from a charitable lady of the parish; a curious prelude to her extraordinary career.

The celebrated orator Massillon was often heard at St. Eustache, and it is said that when, preaching in 1704 upon the small number of the elect, he pronounced the condemnation of the Supreme Judge, his hearers were so terrified that they all rose as one man. A *curé*, somewhat of a worldling, who rose to high positions in the Church—Cardinal Dubois—had an appropriate epitaph engraved upon his monument in the Church of St. Honoré by Coustou. After giving his titles, etc., we read: "*Mais que sont ces dignités? Nuages brillants, fumée qui s'évapore. Passant, demande à Dieu pour ce mort des biens plus stables et plus solides.*"

There is a fine monument to Colbert in one of the chapels, the work of Tubi and Coysevox from designs by Lebrun.

St. Eustache is a Renaissance church built upon a Gothic plan. The foundation-stone was laid by Jean de la Barre in 1532; but it was not consecrated until 1637, and even then it was not completed. Père du Breuil, writing in 1612, speaks enthusiastically of the church: "*Ce sera un des plus beaux bâtiments de l'Europe s'il peut être parfait comme il a été commencé; car rien n'y manque pour ce qui est de la perfection de l'architecture, soit pour le haut exhaussement, les fenêtres et ouvertures, et aussi l'enrichissement des diverses frises et moulures de toutes sortes et façons.*" Unfortunately, the west front was considered "*d'un gout barbare qui choquait les yeux*" by the artistic people of the eighteenth century, and

was rebuilt by Mansard de Jouy in the "classic" style—a Doric portal with a Corinthian gallery.

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## II.—THE TOMB OF DAGOBERT AT ST. DENIS.

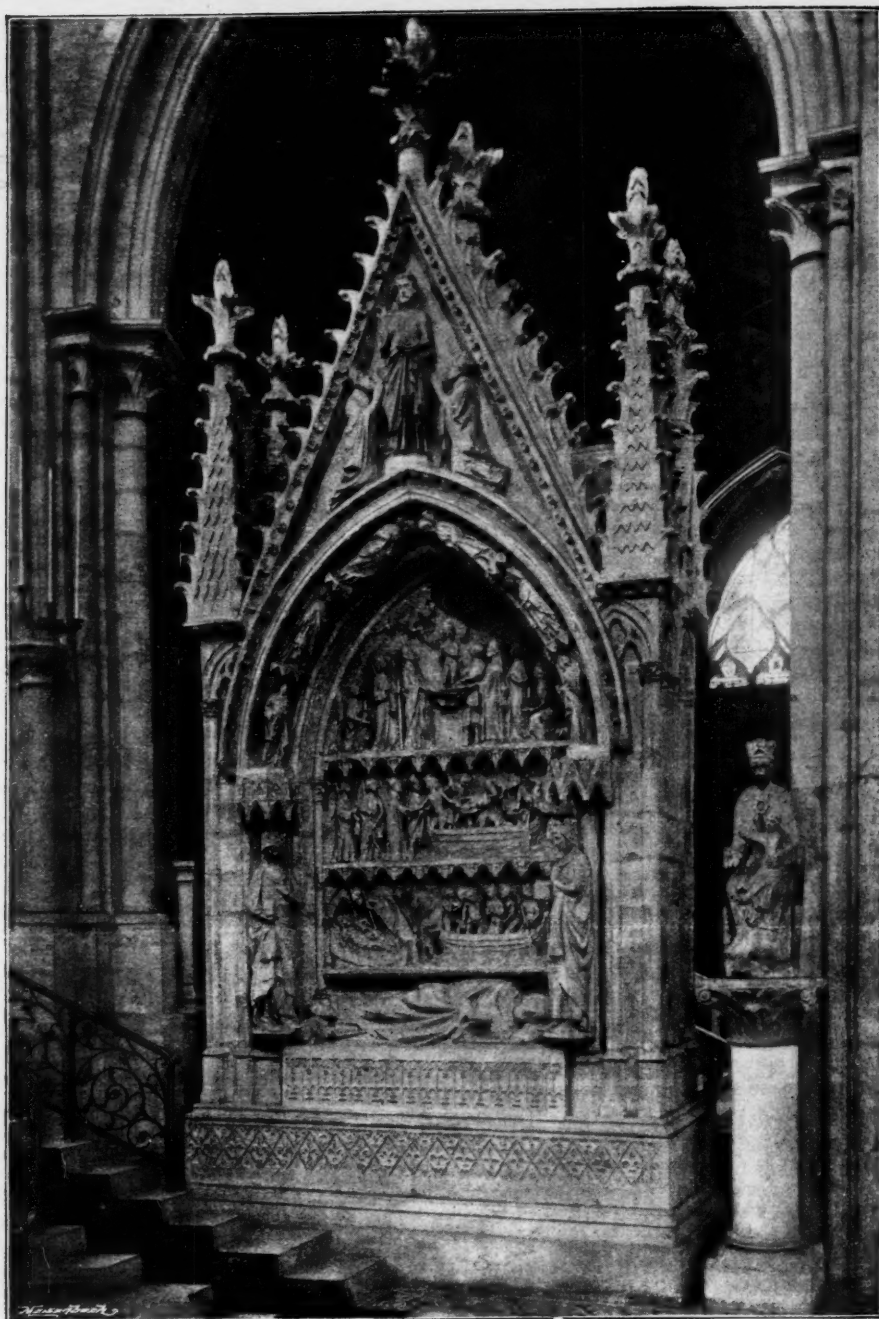
When the Convention decreed the destruction of the royal tombs, *ces restes du despotisme*, it was understood that *les monuments des arts* should be preserved; and to this end a commission of artists and connoisseurs was formed to arrange the Musée des Monuments Français. It was a barbarous idea to rob churches in order to form a museum, but nevertheless a somewhat grandiose one. The Convention set the example to Napoleon, both desiring to see the finest works of art collected together in the capital; and had it not been for this fact, we should probably never have seen the Abbey Church of St. Denis restored to its pristine grandeur. The leading spirit in the preservation of the monuments was Alexander Lenoir; and, although many vandalisms were perpetrated, parts of one tomb being used to embellish another, and such like performances, yet, on the whole, the monuments met with a certain amount of respect. They were trundled along the paved road to Paris under guard of a military escort, and placed in the Convent of the Petits Augustins, where they remained until 1816, when Louis XVIII. decreed restitution to their respective churches, for many came from other parts of the country. Many of the monuments were hopelessly destroyed; some of the churches to which they belonged had been demolished, others were too poor or too indifferent to take any steps to recover their property; the chapter of Notre Dame allowed their bishops' effigies to be carted off to Versailles, and the families of the nobility were as indifferent as the clergy. Thus it happened that, in order to make a clearance for the establishment of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in the disused convent, the poor statues and tombs were tossed pell-mell into the courtyard, and treated with more disrespect than by the rabid revolutionary mob, and the young men who came to study art had the opportunity of seeing the value

which their professors placed upon the masterpieces of French art. Even now, it is said, many valuable fragments still remain in the cellars of the building, although from time to time some have been brought out to find a worthier home in a museum.

The Government of the Restoration sent the royal monuments to St. Denis; but the so-called artists, instead of placing them in their old positions, set most of the statues up on end in the crypt, and relegated the larger monuments to new sites. All sorts of curious marriages took place between kings and queens, princes and princesses, who had never known each other in life; and the tomb of Dagobert, in like manner, was rearranged. Having two sides ornamented with sculptures, what could be more seemly than to saw it down the centre, and thus form two monuments? This being done, King Dagobert and Queen Nautschilde formed ornaments for the porch, instead of occupying their original position upon the south side of the sanctuary, to which spot they were restored during the last restoration of the church, by M. Viollet le Duc.

Much of the tomb is modern; but enough of the old work remains for purposes of study. Dagobert died in the abbey in 638, and, after being embalmed, the body was buried in the church, but no documents enlighten us upon the form of the first monument, if one was erected. The present canopied tomb has been attributed to Abbot Sugir's time, but it is evidently of a later style than the remaining portions of the church, which were built by that great architect.

The subjects represented in relief, unlike most monumental sculptures, which generally illustrate scenes, real or legendary, from the life of the defunct, refer in this case to the vision seen by a certain hermit at the passing of Dagobert. A holy anchorite named Jean, being visited by Ansoald of Poitiers on his way back to France from Sicily, related a curious vision he had had referring to the King and his doings. He was commanded to rise quickly from his sleep, and to pray for the repose of the King's soul; and no sooner had he obeyed than he saw the monarch in a boat, accompanied by a troop



THE TOMB OF DAGOBERT AT SAINT-DENIS

of demons, who were maltreating him and beating him towards Vulcan's cave. All Dagobert could do was to call upon his good friends St. Denis, St. Maurice, and St. Martin, to whom he was particularly attached. The three friends ran to the King's assistance, although a storm was raging exceedingly fierce; and as they carried his soul to Abraham's bosom, the hermit heard the saints chant the sixty-fourth Psalm. This legend is mentioned in a letter from the Emperor Louis le Debonnaire to Hilduin, Abbot of St. Denis, as a veritable fact.

The lower zone of the tomb represents the hermit sleeping on the ground, while a bishop bends over him to awake him. In the boat are demons on each side of the King. Above are corbels, upon which the arms (a castle) of Blanche of Castile are represented. In the second zone the King's good friends have gone to his assistance. They are vested as bishops, and attended by angels holding censers and holy water stoups. The placid prelates hold the King by one hand, while a riotous demon tries to pull him back, and, in revenge for their defeat, the other devils belabour one another with rods and sticks. In the upper zone the King is saved. St. Martin and St. Denis, one vested in a cope, the other in a chasuble, hold the napkin upon which their friend stands, supported also by St. Maurice. Above is the Divine hand, between two little angels bearing censers.

The account of the tomb given by Guillaume de Nangis intimates its position in his time—the same it now occupies on the south side of the sanctuary: "*Et ainsy poez entendre comment monseigneur saint Denis delivra l'ame du roy Dagobert des mains aux ennemis en l'honneur et pour l'amour de ce que le roy Dagobert avoit fondé l'église de Saint-Denis en l'honneur de luy, qu'il avoit tous jours moult honoré; et se ce ne me croyez, alez à Saint-Denis en France, en l'église, et regardez devant l'autel ou l'en chante tous les jours la grant messe, là ou le roy Dagobert girt. La verrez vous audessus de luy ce que vous ay dit, pourtrait et de noble œuvre richement enluminée.*"

The standing figures on each side of the slumbering King represent his wife Nautechilde, and possibly Clovis II. or Sigebert,

sons of Dagobert; the bishops kneeling on each side of the Saviour are, doubtless, the King's *bons amis*, St. Martin and St. Denis.

The tomb is a fine example of the best work of the thirteenth century, and very possibly was carved by the sculptors attached to the abbey; for during the reign of St. Louis there seems to have been an immense amount of work done there, in the way of new monuments to take the place of the older ones. There is scarcely a fragment remaining of earlier date; but the history of the abbey gives accounts of tombs erected by the King and Abbot Mathieu, for the reception of the remains of the kings which were translated in 1207 from divers other churches. The two monuments, which are undoubtedly earlier than the time of St. Louis, are the flat slab of mosaic bearing the effigy of Frédégonde, and the statue of Childebert, both of which were originally in the Church of St. Germain des Prés.

In the thirteenth century the abbey had become enormously rich, and of great importance, and the desire of St. Louis to make it the royal mausoleum naturally added to its importance. It was the home of all art industries; its school of gold and silver smithy, painting, and sculpture, was renowned all over Europe from the time of St. Eloy. It had wine-presses and a pharmacy. It undertook shoemaking, embroidering, all sorts of metal-work, ivory-carving, enamelling, and glass-staining. Its abbot was a great ecclesiastic, with supreme rights over property and lives, and answerable only to Rome. His jurisdiction stretched over twenty-six towns surrounding the abbey; and he was allowed from ten to fourteen deacons to assist him during the celebration of mass and other religious ceremonies. Charles le Chauve was the first lay abbot (*abbé commendataire*) and Cardinal Retz the last.

The revenues of the abbey in the thirteenth century amounted to an enormous sum; but from that time they declined. In France it possessed nearly eighty towns and villages, twenty-nine fortified castles, thirteen priories, one hundred parishes, a large number of vineyards, mills, farms, and forests, and nine leagues of the course of the Seine, called the Waters of St. Denis. Besides these possessions, the abbey had rights over



lands, mills and salt-pits all over the kingdom.

In Germany it possessed twenty-four villages, many vast forests, and much land. In Spain, a rich priory near Burgos, and the surrounding country. Here in England, many priories, twenty-six parishes, and the port of Hastings. In Brabant, Flanders, and Hainault, twenty-six villages, much land, many monasteries and salt-pits. From Italy the revenues consisted of the produce of the entire Valteline, corn, honey, wine and silk, besides dues levied upon lands and other property. Such riches could not have been contemplated by the founder, although he did his best to appease the judgment of God by gifts to the abbey and the church. As Dom Bouquet, one of the chroniclers of the abbey, mildly puts it: "Dagobert était un prince très-adroit et rempli de finesse; il fit bien quelques actions répréhensibles aux yeux de la religion et moins sages qu'il n'eût fallu, *car personne n'est parfait*; cependant il est à croire que tant d'aumônes qu'il fit et les prières des saints, dont il orna les tombeaux et embellit les églises, lui auront obtenu sans peine le pardon de Dieu miséricordieux." Possibly the good monk felt undue gratitude to the sinning King for his great gifts to his church; but had the Middle Ages not produced such monstrous criminals, our artistic treasures would have been of vastly inferior quality to those we now possess—the greater the sinner, the grander the peace-offering; so let us also be grateful to the "porte-sceptre qui ont fait tant de maux à la France et à l'humanité," for at all events they covered the world with a multitude of magnificent sin-offerings.



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

THE Publications of the WORCESTERSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY for 1896 reached the subscribers shortly after Christmas, and fully maintain the high level of excellence which has been attained in previous years, a result which is mainly due to the efficiency with which the editor, Mr. John Amplett, of Clent, has performed his difficult duties.

The first part consists of the fourth section of

"Habingdon's Survey of Worcestershire," and it is hoped that the society may be able to complete that portion of the Habingdon MSS., which is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, during the present year.

No part of the "Registrum Sede Vacante" appears in the present series, as it was found impossible to get it ready without undue delay; the abstract is, however, now completed, and the register has been returned to the Dean and Chapter. The whole of the unpublished part of this most interesting register will be printed during 1897.

In place of this register the subscribers have received the first portion of an "Index of Worcestershire Feet of Fines," which was bought for the Worcestershire Historical Library at the sale of a part of the late Sir Thomas Phillips's library in the summer of last year.

One of the most interesting of the publications of the year is the "Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Michael's, Worcester, from 1539 to 1603." These accounts have been edited by Mr. Amplett, who has written an admirable introduction, referring to the more important parts of the MSS., and elucidating many doubtful points. As may readily be supposed, these accounts, which cover the whole of the Reformation period, are full of minute and valuable information. Prefixed to these accounts are those of the church of St. Helen, in the city of Worcester, for the years 1519 and 1520. They were preserved by Richard Mucklow, one of the churchwardens, and are now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. S. Zachary Lloyd, of Arcley Hall. They are the oldest known to exist in the county of Worcester, and contain many curious entries, especially as to "pew money." The introduction has been written by Canon Porter.



The second part of vol. xvii. of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES has been issued. It covers the period from April 16 to June 18, 1896, and includes an unusually interesting record of work. On the opening page we have a resolution dealing with the misuse of one of the crypts of Worcester Cathedral, a slight matter compared with the Peterborough mischief, but still pointing in the same direction, namely, towards some other controlling bodies than the deans and chapters as custodians of our national cathedrals. This subject was dealt with by the President in his annual address on St. George's Day, and the French, Swiss, and Danish systems described. It is quite clear that a change is shortly to be introduced in our own country in this matter, and is not unlikely to be taken up by the Government before long; meanwhile it will be of use to ascertain the different systems in vogue in other countries, as the society appears to be doing. Passing from this important subject, we may mention the following as among other more prominent items in this part of the proceedings: A posting bill conjectured to have been carried about by Martin Luther on his preaching rounds. This curious, and perhaps unique, document was exhibited by Mr. W. G. Thorpe, and the full text is given. Some valuable notes by Mr. J. G. Waller on the painted *Tabula* in Norwich Cathedral, which was exhibited, follow, and are supplemented by other notes on it from Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.



Dr. Munro contributes some long notes of much value and interest on (1) a crannog at Lochan Dug-hail, (2) the cave discovered at Oban, and (3) the excavation of the camp at Birrens. An account is also given of the magnificent Exhibition of English Mediaeval Paintings (with a list of objects exhibited) which was opened on June 4. This is followed by Sir E. Maunde Thompson's notes on the illuminated manuscripts in the exhibition.

Besides these items to which we have called attention, there are, as usual, a number of other objects described and illustrated, and, in addition, the part contains, as we have already mentioned, Sir Wollaston Franks's annual address as president. Altogether the part is one of the most interesting and valuable which has appeared of late, and this is saying a good deal.

### PROCEEDINGS.

#### THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON AND PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

The following is the important statement put forth by the Society of Antiquaries. It is accompanied by the specification, which latter is signed by Mr. Thackeray Turner, Mr. W. R. Lethaby, Mr. Detmar Blow, Mr. Philip Webb, and Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, all of whom have personally examined the west front, and are assured of the fact that there is no need to pull it down. This opinion is corroborated by Mr. John Carruthers, the well-known engineer, who states that, "having carefully examined from the scaffolding the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, I am of opinion that the work described in the above specification could be safely carried out, and that it would be effective in making the building secure." In addition to this, Messrs. Robert Weir Schultz, F. W. Troup, Edward S. Prior, F. Inigo Thomas, Halsey Ricardo, Mervyn Macartney, P. Morley Horder, J. A. Cossins (of Birmingham), H. Wilson, Ernest Newton, E. Guy Dawber, C. R. Ashbee, J. J. Stevenson, F.R.I.B.A., Chas. H. M. Mileham, all of them well-known men of experience in such work, sign the following statement:

"We, the undersigned architects, have not examined the west front of Peterborough Cathedral from the scaffolding, but we are of opinion that the methods proposed in the above specification are eminently practical, and they are such as we should recommend for repairing work of this nature."

In spite of this, and in spite of the protest of some of the most eminent men in the country who are competent to speak on such a subject, a majority of the Dean and Chapter is destroying the west front. In so acting they are sounding the knell of their own custody of the cathedral, which can no longer be allowed to remain in their charge.

*Statement of the action taken by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the Society of Antiquaries for the Preservation of the west front of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.*

The chief glory of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough is the magnificent narthex or portico which masks the actual west end of the church. It was

probably begun towards the end of the twelfth century, but not completed much before the first quarter of the thirteenth century. It is practically a lofty vaulted porch, with three great arches opening towards the west, supporting triangular pediments or gables, and flanked by two wings with stair turrets, surmounted by spires. The numerous niches retain their ancient imagery, and the whole of the richly-moulded stonework has hitherto escaped "Restoration."

To counteract, as far as possible, an early and extensive settlement of the narthex, through imperfect foundations, a porch was built against and between the central piers at the end of the fourteenth century.

Although this noble front appears to be in fair condition, it has for some time past been known to need repair.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has been in correspondence with the Dean and Chapter on the matter at intervals since June, 1886, and has repeatedly urged the erection of a scaffold, which had been asked for by Mr. Pearson, in order that the state of the front might be more definitely ascertained from a closer examination of it than was possible from below.

In March, 1895, a certain amount of damage was done to the front by a storm, and Mr. J. L. Pearson was requested to examine the building and to report thereon. Mr. Pearson's report was laid before the Restoration Committee on May 28 following. It discusses the general state of the front, the deviation of its parts from the perpendicular, but says nothing as to the cause of the latter.

It advises the erection of scaffolding to enable the front to be properly examined, and the insertion of iron ties additional to those already existing in the upper portion, which are said to be "still in a perfect state," though apparently introduced "at some early period." From this report and a later communication from Mr. Pearson the central piers are said to lean forward 2 feet 2 inches, and 2 feet respectively in a height of 78 feet, that is, up to the stringcourse under the gables, and the "three gable-ends have an inclination in the same direction of about 6 inches."

On April 2, 1895, Mr. William Morris wrote to the papers on behalf of the S.P.A.B., urging that the foundations of the front should receive attention, and "that every device which skill and knowledge can suggest should be exhausted before rebuilding is even thought of, and that, consequently, a Committee of Consultation chosen from the best engineers and architects shall be called together to consult on the various methods of making the west front good."

On June 21, 1895, the S.P.A.B. again wrote to the Dean and Chapter expressing its approval of Mr. Pearson's remarks and advice, but regretting the omission of any reference to an examination of the foundations, a matter which it and its professional advisers deemed of vital importance. In its opinion the main problem to be faced is "the final arresting of the movement of the main structure of the front, after it has been carefully shored up," by examining and making perfect the foundations.

In February, 1896, scaffolding having meanwhile been erected to the west front, Mr. Pearson submitted a report of another examination made by its aid. He

found there was little or nothing in his former report to alter, either as to opinions or recommendations, and was of opinion that the ruinous state of the front was "not so much due to any settlement as to effects of time, the want of timely repair, and to the action of the weather."

He next describes the condition of the foundations of the piers, which he had laid open, from which it seems that the masonry of the plinth is underlaid by a rubble foundation about 4½ feet thick, which rests upon a bed of marl and gravel, 3 feet 3 inches thick, overlying the limestone rock. He further ascertained by levelling that both piers had sunk from 3½ to 5 inches, and, by plumbing, that the west wall of the nave was from 3 to 4 inches out in a height of 70 feet. The great settlement westward and downward, Mr. Pearson thinks, took place "at a very late date, prior, at any rate, to the fifteenth century, and that since that date no further movement of any importance," beyond a slight settlement of the piers, "has taken place." Mr. Pearson further describes the condition of the great arches and the displacement of parts of the rings of stones composing them, especially in the northern arch. He also remarks on the bad condition of the ornamental and other details in the gables above the arches. He finally advises "the consolidation of the core of the walls from the springing of the arches upwards by grouting in with cement, with the renewal of stones which are completely perished, and the filling up of the gaping joints," these being "matters of urgent necessity, to prevent the further ravages of the weather."

As regards the general structure, he concludes, the front "is practically what it has been for centuries, and in the absence of any influences other than those now in operation, there is no reason for anticipating any further movement." He finally is happy "to be able to advise that no structural works need be undertaken beyond the precautionary measures recommended in my report of May last."

The report says nothing as to the condition of the piers themselves or the need for underpinning them.

In March, 1896, the front was examined by the aid of the scaffold, through the kindness of the Dean and Chapter, by four members (three of whom were professional architects) of the Committee of the S.P.A.B., and an engineer, and on April 29 the Society submitted to the Dean and Chapter its views on the condition of the front, and on the way in which it thought it ought to be treated with a view to its preservation. (1) The Society expressed surprise that (as its representatives had themselves seen) Mr. Pearson should have caused holes to be dug around the foundations of the northernmost of the great piers without previously shoring up and cradling the arches above. (2) It did not agree with Mr. Pearson that the ruinous condition of the front is due to the "effects of time," etc., but to "long-continued and constant settlement of the substructure," an opinion confirmed by the "more than doubtful character of the foundations as exposed to view in the two holes we examined." (3) The unanimous opinion of the Society's professional advisers was, that until the foundations of the great piers and added porch "are made perfectly secure by underpinning to the necessary depths and widths, in the most skilful way, any

works of repair undertaken without this security would be futile." Previous to such underpinning, the arches and piers of the front should, of course, be so cradled up as to effectually counteract any unforeseen weakness. (4) The Society further ventured to offer a few suggestions "as to the way in which the more important repairs should be undertaken after the foundations have been secured." Premising that everyone would agree that "nothing should be done (which could by any effort be avoided) to alter" the beautiful appearance of the front, the Society suggested that, besides the addition of the metal ties proposed by Mr. Pearson, the fractured spandrels of the great arches should be made strong and secure. This cannot well be done from the outside, nor by grouting alone, but by gradually removing from behind, by small sections at a time, the disintegrated rubble walling, and building up the holes back to the facing stones with sound bonding material. By this plan the disintegration of the walling could be made good *without disturbing the facing stones*, an important consideration. "Shoring, strutting, and in every other way preparing to avoid accident," are, of course, pre-supposed.

It will be seen that by the method here suggested, only an outline of which has been laid before the Dean and Chapter and their architect, the present appearance of the front would be absolutely retained, and no trace of such a repair would be visible externally.

During the month of May a contract was entered into for certain underpinning operations connected with the front, and the great piers have since been *partially* underpinned,\* together with the western half of the inserted porch.

On May 28 the Dean and Chapter thanked the S.P.A.B. for its letter of April 29, and resolved that a copy of it be sent to their architect.

On July 27 Mr. Pearson submitted another report to the Dean, giving details of a further examination of the front, and particularly of the northernmost gable. As a consequence of this, he felt bound, "but with great reluctance, to suggest that this gable be taken down and rebuilt, numbering or marking each stone of the outer surface, that the whole, or nearly the whole, shall be replaced without alteration." "The taking down of this gable," he adds, "will enable the great arch below to be properly rebuilt and bonded and partly straightened, and the spandrels also to be properly rebuilt with large bedded stones." He further adds: "The other two gables, walls, etc., are much in the same condition, and should, I think, be treated in the same manner."

In a subsequent recommendation, which the Dean and Chapter refuse to make public, Mr. Pearson seems to have expressed a hope that it might not prove necessary to take down and rebuild the central gable.

On August 31 a meeting of the Restoration Committee was held, when it was resolved that, in view of the fact that the reconstruction of two of the gables of the west front was now, for the first time, considered necessary by the architect, it was desirable to obtain a

\* The underpinning extends only under one of the three sides of each pier, and a serious cross strain is obviously thus thrown, for the first time, on the piers themselves.

second professional opinion as to the best mode of dealing with the present condition of the west front.

On September 29 the S.P.A.B. addressed the Dean and Chapter on the subject of Mr. Pearson's July report and the "drastic proceeding" therein suggested, and reiterated its former arguments in favour of the system of repair advocated by it, under which the *face of the front would substantially be untouched.*

On October 17 Sir Arthur Blomfield, who had been called in by the Restoration Committee to give a second professional opinion on the best way of dealing with the west front, presented his report, after a careful examination of the building. In his opinion "the whole of the mischief which has occurred is undoubtedly attributable to original defects in the foundations." He commends the underpinning, "so far as the work has gone," and advises its application also to the west walls of the flanking stair-turrets; "when this is completed, no further movement from the same cause need ever be apprehended." Sir Arthur is, however, of opinion that, owing to the condition of the superstructure, substantial and lasting repair is "quite impossible without taking down and rebuilding some of the existing work above the caps of the great piers."

On October 28 the Restoration Committee informed the S.P.A.B., in answer to its letter of September 29, that, "being now in the possession of what they regard as the best professional opinions as to ancient work obtainable in England," they consider it would be useless to consult anyone else. The Society was further informed that, as the Dean and Chapter had associated with themselves representatives of subscribers to the Restoration Fund, "they are aware of no reason why they should associate with themselves those from whom no help has been received."

On November 24 the S.P.A.B. addressed a final letter to the Dean and Chapter and the Restoration Committee, reporting the conclusions arrived at by representatives of the Society who had been allowed to examine the west front on November 14. These gentlemen reported that it was "*obvious to any practical man that the Society's recommendations could be carried out in their entirety with ease and safety*." The Society further pointed out that Mr. Pearson's February report contained no recommendation to underpin, and it was not until after its letter of April 29, calling attention to the immediate need for this operation that it was applied to the central piers, and had since been commended by Sir Arthur Blomfield, who advised its further application. As the Society had thus been proved right in the fundamentally important question of foundations, it boldly asserted "that the rebuilding of any portion of the west front visible from the ground is perfectly unnecessary."

To this letter a reply was sent by the Chapter Clerk on the following day, (1) that the Society was "under a misapprehension as to the reasons which led to the underpinning of the great piers of the west front being undertaken," and (2) that the Restoration Committee had nothing to add to their letter of October 28.

On November 26, at the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries after the recess, the following resolution was adopted:

The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with great concern that it is proposed to take down and rebuild the upper portion of the west front of the cathedral church of Peterborough, that being, in the opinion of Mr. J. L. Pearson and Sir A. W. Blomfield, the only method by which the stability of this part of the church can be secured.

The Society feels sure that the Dean and Chapter fully recognise their great responsibility as custodians of a national historical monument, but it would venture to urge upon them the propriety of considering whether the desired end cannot be obtained by a less drastic method than that proposed, such, for instance, as the scheme submitted by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in its letter to the Dean and Chapter of April 29, 1896. By this scheme the Society of Antiquaries understands the whole of the exterior of this unique west front would be left practically undisturbed.

A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the Dean and Chapter on the following day, with a letter from the Secretary.

In consequence of the report in the local press of a meeting of the Restoration Committee on November 25, at which it had been decided to forthwith proceed to pull down and rebuild the north gable of the front, the Secretary again wrote on November 28, asking that the Society of Antiquaries might first be allowed to express its views in detail.

To both the Society's memorial and this letter formal replies were received from the Chapter Clerk that they should be communicated to the Restoration Committee "at their next meeting." As the date of this was ascertained from the Dean to be on January 26, 1897, the Dean and Chapter were asked to receive a deputation from the Society, and at the ordinary meeting of December 3 Sir Henry Howorth, M.P. (Vice-President), Sir J. C. Robinson, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (Assistant Secretary), were appointed to visit Peterborough on the Society's behalf. This they did, together with Mr. A. F. Leach, on December 4, but were unable to elicit from the Dean and Chapter any pledge or assurance that the work of demolition would be stayed pending the consideration of alternative methods of preserving the front intact. Communications with the architect, Mr. Pearson, to whom the Society was referred by the Dean and Chapter, met with the same result.

On December 15, at a special meeting of the Council, the following resolution, which was duly approved by the Society at its ordinary meeting two days later, was unanimously adopted:

That the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough be requested to leave the west front of the cathedral church as it stands for the present, until a detailed specification can be prepared for the Society of Antiquaries of the manner in which the repair of the north gable can be carried out, so that the architect of the Dean and Chapter may be fully cognisant of the method proposed, and may, should he think it desirable, call in the advice of some competent engineer as to the feasibility of the scheme, in the same manner as

the Society of Antiquaries also proposes to submit it for an engineer's opinion.

In case of such opinion being favourable, it is intended by the Council to offer to repair the north gable without expense to the Dean and Chapter.

In reply, the Dean and Chapter passed, on December 19, and subsequently published, a lengthy resolution, the effect of which was that they are unable to accede to the Society's request.

On December 22 the Secretary again wrote to the Dean, criticising the resolution of the Dean and Chapter, and asking if the Society was to understand (1) that the Dean and Chapter decline to grant the delay asked for, and (2) that the pulling down of the north gable is to be begun just as the winter is setting in, and without giving the Society an opportunity of submitting the specification referred to in its Resolution.

To this the Chapter Clerk was instructed to reply that the resolution passed by the Dean and Chapter on December 19 contained their answer, which the Dean considers "is so clear and definite as to obviate any necessity for his discussing it."

On December 24 the President wrote a friendly letter to the Dean, regretting that the Chapter cannot see their way to grant the delay asked for by the Society in dealing with the northern gable and its supporting arch, and asking him to kindly give permission for the Society's representatives to further examine the front and to make some notes and measurements for the specification which is being prepared for the Society.

Two gentlemen who visited Peterborough for this purpose on December 29 were refused all access to the west front.

On the same day the Dean and Chapter met and passed another resolution, as an answer to the President's letter of December 24, in which they declined to allow any further examination of the west front, and, rejecting the Society's offer to repair at its own cost the north arch and gable, determined "to act upon the very decided opinion which has been expressed by their professional advisers."

At the request of the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has prepared a Specification, showing not only how the northern gable and its supporting arch can be repaired, but in general terms how the same principle can be applied to the strengthening and securing from further dilapidation the whole of the west front.

A copy of this Specification is appended hereto.

As all access to the west front during the preparation of the Specification was refused by the Dean and Chapter, the draughtsmen of the document have been unable to ascertain with sufficient accuracy what has actually been done by way of shoring, centring, and underpinning. The Specification is therefore written on the supposition that nothing whatever has yet been done to the front.

It sets forth (1) the manner in which every possible precaution should be taken beforehand to secure the building from movement while the works of repair are in progress, by a carefully arranged system of shoring, cradling and centring. (2) After this is done, the way in which the piers and inserted porch should be

completely and effectually underpinned is described.

(3) The examination of the piers themselves, as to their condition, is next gone into, and the method explained by which they can be strengthened and made sound if any signs of weakness are disclosed.

(4) The stability of the piers having been tested or effected, the insertion of the metal tie rods which should be arranged at the springing line of the arches is discussed.

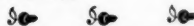
(5) The manner in which the arch itself should be dealt with, and the way whereby the disintegrated walling can be gradually replaced by sound material, built upon the cantilever principle, and incorporating, *without disturbing it*, the whole of the existing facing, are described in detail. And it will be seen that the method proposed can be carried out *without any fear of injury to the workmen employed, and without in any way involving danger to the building itself*. Lastly (6), the comparatively easy work of repairing the gable above the arch, and the vaulting where necessary, is discussed, and the document concludes (7) with some remarks on the general application of the foregoing methods, and the principles on which they are based, to the repair of the whole front.

The names appended to the Specification are those of architects who have not only examined the west front by the aid of the scaffolding, but have themselves had practical experience of the particular methods of repair described in the Specification. They are therefore peculiarly qualified to speak on the question at issue. An engineer who has examined the front has also added his opinion. A number of other architects who have not had an opportunity of examining the building from the scaffold, but are satisfied as to the soundness of the principle set forth in the Specification, have also appended their names to it.

It will be seen that the scheme of repair here advocated is better than that proposed by Mr. Pearson, not only from the special point of view of the Society of Antiquaries, but from that of the Dean and Chapter, as preserving intact their beautiful west front; it is also better for the subscribers to the Restoration Fund, as being obviously less costly than rebuilding. It must further appeal strongly to the educated public, who by its means would retain a genuine and unique monument of thirteenth-century architecture.

A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, President.  
CHARLES H. READ, Secretary.

Burlington House, London, W.  
January 11, 1897.



The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 11, Mr. J. Balfour Paul (Lyon King of Arms), vice-president, in the chair. In the first paper, Mr. Robert Brydale described a group of seven carved grave-slabs in the churchyard at Dalmally, which was anciently called Clachan Disert, and is stated in Dean Macgregor's Chronicle to have been the burying-place of the chiefs of Macgregor from 1390 to 1528. The Chronicle records the burial of no fewer than twelve of these chiefs successively, "in stone coffins," at the north side of the east end of the church. When the old church was demolished—about 1811—a number of stone coffins and carved grave-slabs were found in



this position. Some of these slabs were appropriated by such of the clan as still continued to bury there. From the notices given of these stones by Pennant, in 1769, it appears that one at least was attributed to a Macgregor; and the late Dean Howson, of Chester, in 1842 speaks of one which was then among the tombs of the MacIntyres, and another among those of the MacNaughtons. He also mentions two which seemed to belong to ecclesiastics, but are not now to be recognised. Of the seven stones now described three are of the same type, showing in a panel the figure of an armed man with sword and spear, and wearing a pointed bascinet and short tunic, the rest of the surface being filled in with foliaceous ornamentation. A fourth is curious as showing this type superimposed on a larger figure obliterated, and having a cross at the top of the stone. Of the other two of this type, one is curious from its small size, and the other is much mutilated. The seventh is apparently the front slab of an altar-tomb, and bears a finely-carved scroll of foliage, but no armed figure. Drawings of all the slabs were exhibited.

In the second paper, Mr. Thomas Wallace gave some notes of antiquities in the districts of Loch Alsh and Kintail, first describing Castle Grugach, a round, dry-built tower or broch, like those of Glenelg, which stands at the foot of a precipitous rock called Onag, on the south shore of the extreme east end of Loch Alsh. It was cleared out in 1889, but all that was found in it was a fragment of a quern. In structure it resembles others of its class; but the stones are large, and well fitted together, and there is a huge triangular stone forming the upper lintel of the doorway. There is a vitrified fort of small size between the Glenann Burn and Loch Long, to the north of Bundalloch. The island on which Castle Donan stands at Dornie has been fortified by a vitrified wall on the land side. In Glen Elchaig there is one large boulder at Fadoch, and another on the opposite side of the river, covered with cup-marks. At Dornie there is one with seven or eight cups; at Carr one covered with cups; on a point of rock at Totay Ferry some very large and deep cups; and near the manse of Kintail a group of boulders bearing numerous cups. About a mile from Shiel Inn there is an underground structure which has been described as an earth-house, but the entrance is now closed. The rest of the paper was occupied with the old military roads of the district and their inscribed stones, of which photographs were shown.

In the third paper, Mr. F. R. Coles described the standing stones of Torhonskie, Wigtownshire, which seem to be the megaliths of a great cairn, although the accumulation of stones about them is really known to be recent, and the group of standing stones appears analogous to those at Glenquicken, Park of Tongland, and hills in the Stewartry. Tradition associates it with the grave of the fabulous King Galdus, the earliest record of this association being found in the Sibbald manuscripts.

In the fourth paper, Mr. R. Crawford Walker gave a notice of a heraldic monument at Kilmany, Fifeshire, which is probably unique in Scotland. The monument is a flat stone in the churchyard, on the top of which is inserted a copper plate, about 3 feet long by 18 inches broad, bearing an inscription in memory of

John Melville of Cairnie or Murdocairnie, a property in the parish of Kilmany, which now belongs to Mr. Gillespie of Mountquharrie. At the foot of the plate are the arms of John Melville impaled with those of his wife, Mary Maitland, with the addition on the dexter and sinister sides of four probative quarters for the paternal, and four for the maternal descents.

In the last paper, Mr. J. M. Mackinlay, F.S.A. Scot., collected together the notices from ecclesiastical records concerning the various methods of dealing with dogs in church, arising from the popular custom, persistent in many quarters, of shepherds and others bringing their dogs with them on Sundays and other times when attending the church services. In Aberdeenshire one of the elders was appointed to draw the dogs with a clip to the church stile, and their masters were fined or dealt with as Sabbath-breakers. In England an officer called a dog-whipper, or dog-noper, was often regularly salaried for the purpose of keeping the church clear of dogs.



At a meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on Friday, January 8, Mr. Samuel Margerison delivered a lecture on "Church Notes from various Counties," illustrated by excellent limelight views of cathedrals and other churches. Specimens were thrown upon the canvas illustrating the different periods of architecture from Saxon to Perpendicular—towers, windows, chancels, rood-screens, pulpits, fonts, and other parts of a church, were depicted from photos especially taken to illustrate the papers. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Norton Dickons, the president, and upon the motion of Mr. J. A. Clapham, seconded by Mr. Thos. Lord, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Margerison for his admirable paper.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

MAIOLICA: a Historical Treatise on the Glazed and Enamelled Earthenwares of Italy, with Marks and Monograms; also some Notice of the Persian, Damascus, Rhodian, and Hispano-Moresque Wares. By C. Drury E. Fortnum, Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. Cloth. Quarto. Pp. xvi, 190. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Price 42s.

It is quite superfluous to praise a book like this, written by an author who has made the subject of Maiolica and kindred wares a special study. Mr. Fortnum is the recognised authority on the subject of Maiolica, and it seems impertinent for anyone else to sit in judgment on his work. Twenty-four years ago the well-known Descriptive Catalogue of Maiolica in the South Kensington Museum was prepared by Mr. Fortnum, and the present noble volume may, in a sense, be described as an amplification of the Catalogue brought up to date. The objects, as the author states

in the Preface, which are critically and historically considered in the book, are the glazed and enamelled pottery produced in Italy during the later decades of the fifteenth and the course of the sixteenth centuries, together with an account of the earlier Oriental wares, from which it is presumed that the Italian potters acquired improved methods of production. The book is divided into two parts, the second of which is devoted to the subject of the marks and monograms. The first part deals with the pottery itself, and is subdivided into a number of chapters and sections. In these, after a general introduction, the wares of Oriental origin—siliceous glazed (Persian, Damascus, and Rhodian) and stanniferous glazed (Hispano-Moresque)—are described. An account of European wares follows, subdivided into Plumbeous, or lead-glazed, and Stanniferous, or enamelled. Nine succeeding chapters deal with Italian wares in detail, viz.: (1) Tuscany; (2) Duchy of Urbino; (3) States of the Church; (4) The Marches; (5) Northern Duchies; (6) Venetian States; (7) Lombardy, Piedmont, and States of Genoa; (8) Neapolitan States; (9) Local Italian Potteries of Minor Importance. A succeeding chapter gives an account of the literature of the subject. The book also contains twenty-one beautiful plates in the first part, while a very large number of facsimiles of marks and monograms occur in the second. The subject of Maiolica has never been more scientifically or better dealt with than in this volume by Mr. Fortnum, which is fully worthy of the beautiful wares which it describes. This is to bestow on the book as high praise as can be given to any work dealing with what is rather inaccurately included under the general name of "Maiolica."

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THE ENEMIES OF BOOKS. By William Blades, with a preface by Richard Garnett, C.B., LL.D. Illustrated by Louis Gunnis and H. E. Butler. Cloth 8vo., pp. xviii, 151. London: *Elliot Stock*. 15s.

Blades's work *The Enemies of Books* is too well known and too widely appreciated to make it necessary for us to say anything in praise of it here. The present edition has the advantage of being prefaced with an introduction by Dr. Garnett, as well as of being freely illustrated by a number of excellent and humorous pictures. Perhaps some of them are a little too humorous for so lamentable a subject as that deplored by Blades. Dr. Garnett suggests that a good many of Blades's "enemies" might be classed under the one head of "Ignorance." This is true enough, but as *L'union fait la force* in this, as in other matters, it is best to separate the enemies, and let the author gibbet them one by one in his pleasant, genial fashion. Blades tells of one instance in which "a window having been left open for a long time, the ivy had pushed through and crept over a row of books, each of which was worth hundreds of pounds. In rainy weather the water was conducted, as by a pipe, along the tops of the books, and soaked through the whole." In another instance he deals with what he encountered in a college library at Oxford. After with difficulty having discovered who was the librarian, and gained access to the library itself, we have an account of its neglected condition, and of the woe-begone state of its contents—too long an account, in fact, for us to quote. He concludes the description with the following: "Beneath an ebony table were

two long carved oak chests. I lifted the lid of one, and at the top was a once white surplice covered with dust, and beneath, was a mass of tracts—Commonwealth quartos unbound—a prey to worms and decay. All was neglect. The outer door of this room, which was open, was nearly on a level with the quadrangle; some coats and trousers and boots were upon the ebony table, and a "gyp" was brushing away at them just within the doors—in wet weather he performed these functions entirely within the library, as innocent of the incongruity of his position as my guide himself. "Oh, Richard of Bury!" I sighed, "for a sharp stone from your sling to pierce with indignant sarcasm the mental armour of those college dullards." What, we wonder, would Blades have said, if he had heard that old Oxford-printed books were only a year or two ago ruthlessly cut up in order to afford specimen pages for a recently-published work on the *Early Oxford Press*? Perhaps as interesting a portion of the book as any is that where the bookworm is itself described and figured. These little beasts, who are so well known for the mischief they have wrought, are so rare in themselves that very few of them have been captured. Mr. Blades appears to have made quite a pet of one for some eighteen months. The description of the different kinds of these insect pests is long, and pertains more to the region of natural history, so we pass it by. The destruction of books by people who collect titles and various other scraps of books is perhaps the most atrocious of all, because such people from their more cultivated tastes, as evidenced by their hobbies, ought to know better. Mr. Blades tells of several of these: we can unfortunately add another. The writer is in possession of a collection of old water-marks which once belonged to Mr. Trubner, and were exhibited at the Caxton Exhibition. These have been cut out of pages of old service books and other works, from the beginning of printing to the present century. Each one of these small scraps of paper tells the sad tale, that for the sake of securing it in an album, a certain "Canon von Büllingen" destroyed no less than five hundred old books of various kinds, the majority of which were printed prior to the year 1500!

Blades's book is so suggestive in itself, and is presented to us in the present edition in so attractive a form, that it would be possible to ramble on for a long time in speaking of it. We must, however, bring our comments to a close, and leave it to the author himself to comment on what fire, water, gas and heat, dust and neglect, ignorance and bigotry, the bookworm, other vermin, bookbinders, collectors, servants, and children, have each done in the way of destroying valuable books.

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THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CANTERBURY. A DESCRIPTION OF ITS FABRIC AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 128.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF SALISBURY. A DESCRIPTION OF ITS FABRIC AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SEE OF SARUM. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 115.

London: *George Bell and Sons*. Price 1s. 6d. each.

These two books are the two first issued volumes of a new series of handbooks to the English cathedrals, which we are told in the prospectus has been

planned to supply accurate guide-books to the cathedrals at a lower price and more fully illustrated than any hitherto published. There is certainly room for such books, for their only competitors are the excellent handbooks of Mr. Murray. These are too costly to be within general reach, and, moreover, are too bulky for convenient use on the spot. These two books of the new series seem very satisfactorily done, and are well written, which is not always an easy matter in books of the kind. The account of the building of Salisbury Cathedral is quite graphic in its fulness, and if the other volumes keep to the same standard of excellence we shall have, what has long been wanted, a series of small and trustworthy handbooks to the English cathedral churches. We understand that it is intended that the volumes shall be each carefully prepared and brought up to date, as regards illustration and the later sources of information, by a competent writer, specially qualified for the subject intrusted to him. It is intended that each volume shall contain not only a complete history of the see and of the cathedral fabric, but also a critical and descriptive survey of the building in all its detail; sufficiently accurate from the archaeological point of view to furnish a trustworthy record of the building in its past and present condition, and not too technical in its language for the occasional use of the casual visitor. A brief biographical account of the bishops and other notable men connected with each diocese will also, we are told, be included. The volumes are to be fully illustrated from modern photographs and drawings, and will also contain reproductions from old and, in some cases, rare prints, for the purpose of tracing the gradual growth and development of the existing buildings. By this means it is hoped that the series will serve not only as entirely trustworthy and sufficient guide-books for visitors, but as standard works of reference for the library.

We welcome the beginning of this useful series with much satisfaction. If we have a word of criticism to utter, it is that some of the illustrations are not up to the mark, as, for instance, the picture of St. Augustine's chair at Canterbury, on p. 89 of that book, and Bishop Poore's monument, on p. 103 of the book on Salisbury, besides a few others. It will be a pity if the series is injured by the inclusion of a few unworthy pictures. The letter-press of both volumes seems, so far as we have been able to test it, accurate and well done. We see that four more volumes of the series are in the press, and nineteen others in preparation. We hope that the series will be made quite complete, and that such buildings as Southwell and St. David's will certainly not be omitted. The series will lose much of its usefulness if it does not include all the cathedrals. So far, from the two first volumes, it promises remarkably well, and we have much pleasure in saying so.



THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. ASAPH, HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE. By P. B. Ironside Bax. Cloth, 8vo., pp. x, 85, with eight illustrations. Bournemouth: *Horace G. Commin*. Price 5s.

There is not one of the cathedral churches of England or Wales which does not possess some feature

of interest or of structural beauty. This is even the case with the lowly church which crowns the hill by the river Clwyd, and which gives its name to the diocese of Llanelwy. If St. Asaph Cathedral cannot compete with the stately minsters of the land, and can only claim a humble place among churches of lesser ecclesiastical rank, it has elements, none the less, which confer upon it a dignity and charm not belonging to some of the statelier of its sisters. The proportions of the building, in the first place, are very good, and its outline a pleasing one. The church reposes, too, with quiet stateliness on the hill in a manner well suited to the surrounding landscape, to which it lends itself with singular fitness. Nor is the interior of the church wanting in pleasing features, small though it is for a building of cathedral rank. This attractiveness of site and outline has led to more having been written about St. Asaph, and more pictures made of it, than of its equally humble neighbour at Bangor.

Mr. Bax has produced a fresh monograph on St. Asaph Cathedral, which will prove an acceptable guide-book to those who may visit the village-city. We do not see that much that is new is given in the book. This, indeed, was scarcely possible, but there are some nice illustrations, and the account of the church is plainly and concisely told. A short introduction by Dr. James, the headmaster of Rugby (formerly Dean of St. Asaph), is prefixed to the book, in which Dr. James speaks with just appreciation of the church over which he once presided.

Mr. Bax's book has many excellencies, but it cannot be disguised that it has decided defects, and he would have done well had he confined himself to the description of the cathedral church. Unfortunately he has wandered astray, and has got sadly out of his depth as to ecclesiastical heraldry, episcopal seals, and what he calls "the symbolism of the pastoral staff." To this latter subject he has devoted an entire chapter. It is a little too much to find a writer on such a subject at the present time, not merely telling us (with considerable emphasis) that a pastoral staff is not a crosier, the latter being, as he supposes (in spite of certain papers published in *Archeologia*), the archbishop's cross, but also that the pastoral staff is used by bishops with the crook turned outwards, and by abbots with the crook turned inwards! One wonders where Mr. Bax can have been during the last half-century. Such a repetition of old exploded theories of the early ecclesiologists is really unpardonable in a writer on ecclesiology at the present day. Nor is Mr. Bax happier with the seals of the bishops. Opposite p. 55 are two ugly pictures (the only bad ones in the book) of the seals of the present bishop, which is of the usual degraded type, and one of a beautiful seal *ad causas* of Bishop John Trevor II., c. 1395. The word "*causas*" is badly engraved, and looks like "*cautas*," which Mr. Bax blandly gives as the reading in the letterpress, also at the same time mis-reading Jobis as "*Johns*." In vain, it would seem, have Mr. St. John Hope, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr. Porter, Mrs. Ware, and others, written on episcopal seals. Mr. Bax knows nothing of their admirable papers on this fascinating subject, any more than he does of Dr. Fowler's exhaustive inquiry into the etymology of the

word crosier. These are sad exhibitions of ignorance, which will surely damage Mr. Bax's book and discount its value in other respects. We are sorry to find such serious blemishes in a well-meant book like this. There are numerous omissions, too, among which may be noted the gifts of the Black Prince to the cathedral, the inventory of which was printed by Mr. Mackenzie Walcott many years ago. Of the existence of this inventory Mr. Bax seems to be in ignorance.



ENGLISH MINSTRELSIE. Edited by S. Baring-Gould. Vol. vi. Cloth, 4to., pp. xiii-124. Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. Price 10s. net.

The sixth volume of this work shows no falling off in regard to interest of its contents or careful editorship. The "Notes to the Songs" contain several illustrations, including portraits of Dr. Samuel Arnold, Dr. Boyce, T. H. Bayly, and Purcell. The songs include "Well-a-Day" (sixteenth century), "Give a Wreath to Me" (the tune of which is of last century), "I am a Poor Shepherd Undone" (seventeenth century), "Gather Your Rosebuds" (the words being well-known as by Herrick, the tune being by William Lawes), "Begone, Dull Care" (circa 1687), "Here's a Health unto His Majesty" (temp. Charles II.), "Love will find out the Way," "Softly rise, O Southern Breeze," and many other well-known old songs. Indeed, this volume has a larger proportion of old songs than any that have preceded it, and Mr. Baring-Gould's terse yet complete notes on the history of each, add much to the interest and value of the volume. We are very glad to be able to continue our praise of this thoroughly good work, which has now nearly reached completion.



HEREWARD THE SAXON PATRIOT. By Lieut.-General Harward. Cloth, crown 4to., pp. viii, 127. London: Elliot Stock. 10s. 6d.

This is a really painstaking attempt to give a trustworthy picture of the patriot, who is perhaps best known under the misleading name given to him by Canon Kingsley of "Hereward the Wake" on the title-page of his well-known and widely read novel. In General Harward's work we have a connected account of all that is authentic as to Hereward and his career. In the latter part of the book are a number of genealogies, which have as much to be said for them as for any others which strive to prove descent from such far off ancestry, but which, like the others, must be taken with a very considerable element of reserve.

Of Hereward's ancestors and early descendants

General Harward's information has been obtained from the best available sources, and facts and incidents, including Hereward's descent from the Earls of Mercia, and his undoubted legitimate male descendants in the second and third generations, are recorded with evidence in proof. The later family history includes a genealogy, prepared by the late Sir Thos. Phillips, F.S.A., but, as we have said, belief in these long descents cannot be established so fully as the author seems to think they can.

The claims of the Dukes of Buckingham and Norfolk, with other noble houses which share in the honours of the lineage, are discussed at some length in the book.

An Appendix with some "key tables" is given at the end of the volume. These help to elucidate many of the incidents referred to in the body of the book, and afford corroborative proof where needful. The historical inaccuracies of Charles Kingsley's *Hereward the Wake* are also pointed out and corrected by General Harward.

The work is divided into ten chapters, as follows: I. Introduction; II. Hereward's Ancestral Record; III., IV., and V. Life of Hereward; VI. Etymology and Orthography of Hereward; VII. Doubtful Claimants of the Lineage; VIII. The recorded Evidence of Heraldry; IX. The Herewards after the Norman Conquest; X. Genealogical Outline. We confess that we like the earlier part of the book best, and the genealogy least. We are afraid this is not exactly what the author might wish us to say, but we are very sceptical as to these long extended genealogies. Anyhow, the book deserves cordial praise and recognition, and is very tastefully printed and got up, as all Mr. Stock's works are.

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